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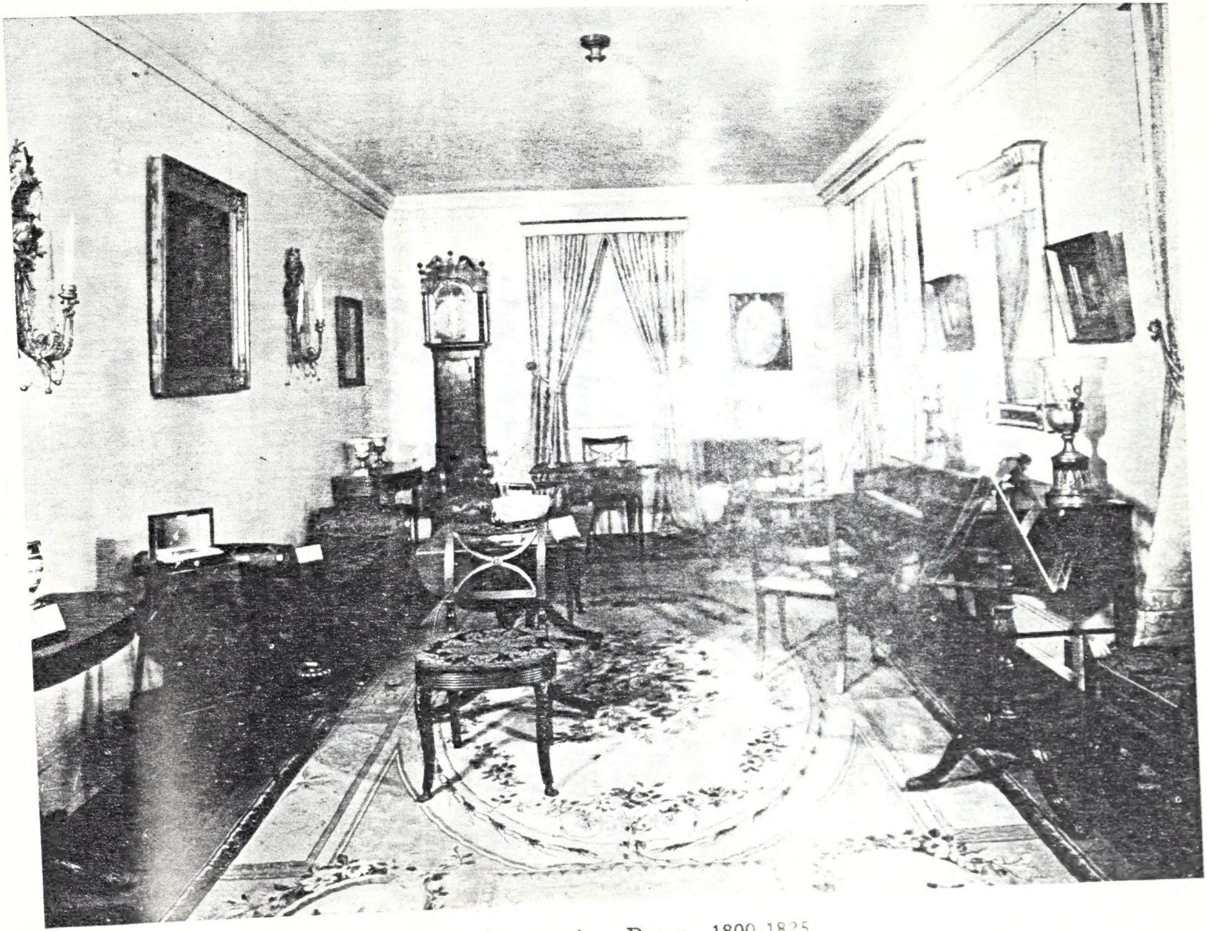
Monmouth County Historical Association

Bulletin

volume 1 1935-1948



Phyfe Drawing Room, 1800-1825

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THE committee on publication wishes to remember Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed in this, the first Bulletin of the Monmouth County Historical Association, of which she was founder and first president. Mrs. Reed, recognizing the beauty of Monmouth County, adopted it as a summer home, learned to know its historic background, and saw the need of preserving its records and traditions. Using her hospitable home as a meeting place, she interested a large circle of friends in forming this Association, and induced public speakers and historians of note to further its efforts and aims.

EDITH JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN

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THE MUSEUM

For a long time the part which a museum should play in the work of an historical society was a highly controversial subject but gradually historically minded men and women have come to a realization of the fact that the museum is a vital factor in the study of any people. It is real visual education by means of which we may learn the intimate and human side of the life of the people of any community better than in any other way, and as an adjunct to the historical library gives us the background for an intelligent study of the lives and manner of living of our ancestors. It is also a safeguard of our traditions many of which seem threatened with extinction today.

The Monmouth County Historical Association was founded in eighteen hundred and ninety-eight by a small group of men and women seriously interested in the past as well as the present and whose purpose was "To discover, procure, preserve and perpetuate whatever relates to the history of Monmouth County." The work of these men and women in collecting material which could be shown in a museum was hampered by the lack of a proper building and so many rare articles which would have been of great importance were lost to the Association. With the exception of a fine American tall clock and two early chairs, both the gifts of the late John E. Stillwell, M.D., the Association moved into its present home without any museum material and with fear and trembling as to how it might find enough material with which to make the rooms attractive, but members and friends came forward and most generously gave or lent of their choice possessions until today we have what several persons who speak with authority consider one of the finest small museums in the country. The gifts and loans have been placed where they would show to the best advantage, and the Freehold Room has been used for special exhibitions which have been very popular. Following is a list of these special exhibitions:

1931-1932

Samplers
Pewter from the famous collection of
  Mrs. Annie Haight Kerfoot
Dining Room period of 1800
Minature Furniture

1932-1933

Manuscripts
Victorian Drawing Room
Bed-room period of 1800
Pottery from the collection of
  Mrs. Lilian Wilkinson Boschen
Dolls from the collection of Mr. E. J. F. Greenfield
Quilts and Bedspreads

1933-1934

Maps, Manuscripts and Prints from the collection of
  Mr. W. B. Bamford of Belmar
Washington-Lafayette and Battle of Monmouth Items
Monmouth County Art under the auspices of the
  Associated Artists of Freehold.
Duncan Phyfe Drawing Room
New Jersey Pottery

The museum committee is now planning the exhibitions for this year, the most important of which will be costumes of men and women of the Colonial and Early Federal Period. The Associated Artists of Freehold are planning another show for next September in which all Monmouth County Artists will be invited to exhibit.

The following are some of the most important memorial gifts to the museum:

A walnut secretary with carved cornice and pedimental scrolls with a bust of William Penn, originally the property of James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who is said to have fought in the Battle of Monmouth, and an early walnut table once owned by Thomas Jefferson, the gifts of Mrs. J. Amory Haskell in memory of the Riker and Haskell families.

A sheffield plate Monteith Bowl, used in the serving of punch in the eighteenth century. This bowl was owned by Colonel James Green who fought under Washington at Monmouth, and is the gift of Mrs. Marianna Statesir of Freehold, in memory of her mother Hannah Elizabeth Green Smock.

One dozen silver spoons made by Ahasuerus Hendricks of New York, 1721, are the gift of Mrs. Mary H. Conover Schenck in memory of her father and mother, John Watson Holmes Conover and Mary Schenck Conover.

A railroad print from the collection of rare railroad prints of General William Barclay Parsons, "Young America", drawn by G. L. Holly and lithographed by Endicott & Co., N. Y., is a gift of Mrs. Parsons and her son and daughter, in memory of General Parsons.

The greatest need of the Association, next to the absolute necessity of increased room for the expansion of the work of the library, is a wing or old house with proper rooms in which to make a comprehensive setting for examples of the industrial arts of the earliest period of Monmouth County history.

The success of the general museum arrangements and of the special exhibitions is due to the generous cooperation of our associates on the museum committee, Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, Mrs. Annie Haight Kerfoot, and Mr. Charles Vanderveer who have always been ready to help with their time and knowledge, as well as with material from their rare collections.

W. S. Holmes,
Chairman Museum Committee

USES OF THE MUSEUM

The Museum of the Association has not only given pleasure to individuals and organizations, but it has proved to be of educational value to the scholar and the student.

Perhaps the student is most attracted to the attic. Its domestic relics seem to make the greatest impression, and history becomes more real to him when he sees before him memorials of home life of the olden days.

For the connoisseur, the other rooms in the building are of greater interest, and occasionally notes and drawings are made of pieces of especial importance.

One or more groups of from 8 to 60 pupils have been sent by schools from Atlantic Highlands, Avon, Belmar, Cassville, Dey Grove, Freehold, Lakewood, Long Branch, North Long Branch, Manasquan, Milltown, Montclair, Neptune City, Lawrenceville, Lavallette, North Centerville, Oakhurst, Perth Amboy, Point Pleasant, Red Bank, Ridgeway, Riverton, Rumson, Toms River, Wanamassa, West Farms, and Whitesville.

Women's clubs, historical and patriotic societies from Burlington, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Passaic, and Union Counties, New Jersey, as well as from New York and Staten Island, have visited the Museum and shown a gratifying interest in its work.

In addition to the meetings of the Association, held from May until October, those of the Holland Society and Molly Pitcher Chapter, D.A.R. have been held in the Washington room.

Speakers at the Summer meetings of the Association were: Dr. Robert C. Clothier, President of Rutgers University; Mr. Samuel C. Cowart; Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, President of New Brunswick Theological Seminary; Professor Irving S. Kull, Department of History, Rutgers University; Harry Miller Lydenberg, Director of New York Public Library; Mr. William H. MacDonald; Mr. Henry C. McLean; Right Reverend Paul Matthews, Bishop of New Jersey; Mr. J. Bennett Nolan; Harry T. Peters, Authority on Currier & Ives Prints; Charles A. Philhower, Supervising Principal of Westfield Public Schools; Hon. Harold E. Pickersgill; Hardinge Scholle, Director of the Museum of the City of New York; Charles Messer Stow, Editor of Antiques Department, New York *Sun*; and Professor Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, Department of History, Princeton University. At the dedication of the Building on October 6, 1931, the address was made by the late Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University.

The number of registered visitors from October 20, 1931 to November 1, 1934 was 19,984.

LAURA M. FLANDERS

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

This being the first printed report since the library has had a permanent place to house its material, a short account may well be given of the work done before and after the service of the present library was opened to the public, the first of the year, 1932. Before January 1, 1932, sixty feet of shelf space represented the work of acquiring and preserving material accomplished by the Association since its incorporation in 1898. From January 1 to August 1, 1932, over 400 printed pieces were acquired. This we learn from the report in August, 1932, of my predecessor, Miss Margaret Hackett. In October, 1932, I was able to report a total of 2,369 pieces acquired, which for the sake of comparison is itimized below. The acquisitions of the library from the 60 feet of shelf space until October 31, 1934 are as follows:

	Volumes Pamphlets etc.	Bibles	Paper Money	Manu-scripts
-Oct. 31, 1932....	800	13	15	879
Nov 1, 1932-Oct 31, 1933....	612	11	55	1279 & 27 vols.
Nov. 1, 1933-Oct. 31, 1934....	891	10	34	4952 & 13 vols.

	News papers	Maps and Atlases	Al-manacs	Newspaper Clippings	Scrap Books
-Oct. 31, 1932	475 nos. & 115 vols.	37	35	—	—
Nov. 1, 1932-Oct. 31, 1933	3903 nos. & 99 vols.	31	88 & 1 vol.	61	7
Nov. 1, 1933-Oct. 31, 1934	1903 nos. & 3 vols.	14	36	85	3

Further analysis of the statistics for the year 1933-1934 shows the 891 volumes, pamphlets, etc., consist of 130 volumes, 138 pamphlets, 110 broadsides, 353 serial publications, 40 valentines, 43 posters, 19 programs, 17 folders, 16 cards, 7 tickets, 6 circulars, 4 time-tables, 3 souvenir books, 2 postals, 2 pieces of music, and 1 menu. The 14 maps and atlases consist of 12 maps and 2 atlases.

It may be noted here that the above table of statistics includes a Sports Collection of 117 pieces, consisting of 55 volumes, 13 serial publications, 1 pamphlet, 5 broadsides, 36 posters, 4 cards, 1 booklet, 1 program, and 1 newspaper.

This year the library has acquired the complete sets of three publications: The Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society; Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society; and Letters of Members of the Continental Congress, edited by Edmund C. Burnett, the last being a gift from the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Also a set of the Journals of the Continental Congress to be completed in 32 volumes, of which 31 volumes have been issued, has been obtained, by exchange, from the Library of Congress.

To the Association's modest collection of Freneau's works have been added the Prospectus to his newspaper, The Monmouth Gazette and East Jersey Intelligencer, dated July 4, 1794, and the John H. Cook collection of Philip Freneau, the latter being a gift of 17 pieces. These will be considered more fully in a later bulletin.

CHURCH RECORDS

The Association has been made the fortunate depository of the manuscript records of four churches of Monmouth County:

Old Brick Reformed Church, Marlboro, N. J.	2 vols.	(1709-1851)
Protestant Dutch Church of Holmdel, N. J.	7 vols.	(1721-1904)
Old Tennent Church, Tennent, N. J.	8 vols.	(1727-1917)
Manalapan (Presbyterian) Church, Manalapan, N. J.	2 vols.	(1855-1919)

BIBLES

Twenty-nine bibles containing family records have been placed in the library. Those which have been given contain records of the following families: Bowne, Clayton, Conover (Covenhoven), Crawford, Disborough, Field, Gordon, Laird, Lee, Perrine, Singleton, Smock, Strong, Vanderveer, Van Mater, Wallace, and Walling.

It may be noted here that the work of recording tombstone inscriptions taken from private graveyards, and those whose records are unpublished, has been started by Mr. Henry C. McLean. In a looseleaf notebook on our shelves may be found the records and location of 11 such graveyards in Middletown Township and 2 in Holmdel Township, which he has copied.

MANUSCRIPTS

Four memorial collections of manuscripts have been given to the library of the Association. They are in memory of Mr. and Mrs. John Edgar Bowne, Mr. John Enright, Misses Gertrude, Mary, and Helen Strong, and the Reverend Frank R. Symmes. One gift in

memory of James M. and Pamelia Van Brackle has also been placed in our vault.

Sixteen manuscript collections of 25 pieces or more have been given to the library. The donors are: Miss Emma F. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Brown, Miss Ellen S. Conover, Mr. Garret R. Conover, Mr. Samuel C. Cowart, Mr. Garret A. Denise, Mrs. Van Nest DuBoise, Mrs. Annie M. French, Mr. Elmer Hall, Miss Louise Hartshorne, Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, Mr. William S. Holmes, Miss Lydia R. Parker, the late Mr. Willard Schanck, Mrs. A. B. Slater, and Mrs. Mary C. K. Thurston.

The outstanding pieces of manuscript material acquired by the Association since 1932 are:

Early Local

The First Town Book of Middletown (1667-1695), which together with the Second Town Book of Middletown (1699-1848), in our possession for a number of years, gives the Association two well preserved records of this early settlement on the original Nicolls' patent.—Gift of the Hartshorne family.

Grant of land on R(am)sonts Neck by Elizabeth Carteret. Signed by Ph(ilip) Carteret and RoBert Va(u)qu(i)llin. Dec. 6, 16(81). Seal of Philip Carteret attached.—In the collection of Mrs. J. Amory Haskell.

Confirmation by George I in Council of the Report of the Committee for hearing appeals, etc., from the plantations, dated January 14, respecting the distribution of the estate of Arent Sonmans. Feb. 2, 1717. Royal seal attached. —In the collection of Mrs. J. Amory Haskell.

Grant of land at Chingaroras by the proprietors of East New Jersey. June 20, 1687.—In the collection of Mr. John C. Osborn.

Grant of land on Burlington Road and Manalapan River by the proprietors of East New Jersey. May 2, 1690. Seal of the proprietors attached.—Gift of Mr. Charles Vanderveer.

Local

Freehold Township papers, a collection of the official records of the Township, consisting of about 4,000 pieces, which date from the late eighteenth century on.

An Account Book, 1825-1826, relating to Allaire, or the old Howell Iron Furnace, was given by Mrs. Nellie Williamson and 10 pieces of the script used at the Howell Works, 8 of which were given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Brown and 2 by Mrs. H. W. Hill.

The Forman papers, which include the records of Samuel I. and John S. Forman as commissioners of wrecks for the third district of Monmouth County, 1800-1851. Between the lines of such formal documents as vendue lists, account books, and ships' manifests and logs, totaling 238 pieces of manuscript and 19 manuscript records in book form, lie hidden some of the story of the tragedies of the sea.

Handicraft

The Schanck papers, 1790-1813, a collection of 62 pieces, which show the part played by John Schanck, of Pleasant Valley, Monmouth County, in the business of his brother, Garret Schanck, the gold and silversmith of New York City.—Collection of the late Mr. Willard Schanck.

Revolutionary

Monmouth County Resolutions recorded July 19, 1774. These resolutions provide for a committee to represent the County at the Provincial Congress at New Brunswick, where delegates are to be chosen for the General Congress at Philadelphia, September, 1774. They recommend acquiescence in the result of the deliberations of the General Congress, even though it should mean cessation of commercial intercourse with Great Britain and the West Indies.—In the John Enright Memorial Collection.

One Washington document, dated March 23, 177(?), has been given to the library. It requests cloth(e)s to be finished and sent without delay.—Gift of Mrs. J. H. Baird and Miss Katherine Hoffman.

NEWSPAPERS

Although effort has been limited to the acquisition of Monmouth County newspapers, our files, the early ones especially, contain state newspapers as well as those of other states. The check list accompanying this report considers the County newspapers alone, reserving report on the others for a later bulletin.

As the check list shows, the Association has the complete files of the Red Bank Register and the Freehold Transcript. It also has as complete a file as exists, probably, of the Keyport Weekly, Matawan Journal, Monmouth Democrat, Monmouth Inquirer, and the Red Bank Standard. Current issues of 21 newspapers of the County are received by the library. They include the Allentown Messenger; Asbury Park Evening Press; Asbury Park Sunday Press. The Shore Press; Atlantic Highlands Journal; Coast Advertiser, Belmar, N. J.; Coast Star, Manasquan, N. J.; Freehold Transcript; Keansburg Beacon; Keansburg News; Keyport Enterprise; Keyport Weekly; Long Branch Daily Record; Manasquan Record; Matawan Journal; Monmouth American, Long Branch, N. J.; Monmouth Democrat, Freehold, N. J.; Ocean Grove Times; Progressive Citizen, Asbury Park, N. J.; Red Bank Register; Red Bank Standard, and Spring Lake Gazette. The Association is indebted to the publishers of the respective newspapers for most of this material.

STATISTICS

During the 310 days on which the library was open in 1933-1934 there were 78 readers using it, an increase of 8 over 1932-1933 and of 10 over 1931-1932. Of this total 66 or nearly 85% were non-members and 12 or about 15% were members. The months of April and October showed the largest attendance, with 10 and 11 people respectively, and the months of November and December the smallest, with 2 each.

There were 365 books consulted, 94 pamphlets, 15 volumes and 76 numbers of newspapers, 139 manuscripts, and 6 maps, representing a steady increase over the previous two years. Of the books and pamphlets consulted, 295 were genealogies, 95 were local or state histories, 30 were works by, or about, Freneau, and 39 were on education.

Research requests in writing total 20, the same as last year. Individual attention, although it often greatly delays routine, is always given to those asking it for historical research, and for genealogical research when publication is intended.

Respectfully submitted,

E. MARIE BECKER,
Librarian.

A CHECKLIST OF MONMOUTH COUNTY NEWSPAPERS IN THE MONMOUTH COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

An * in this list always denotes an incomplete or mutilated copy, or a copy the Association would be interested in replacing with a perfect copy, if obtainable.

The abbreviations used in this list are:

Ayer—Ayer, N. W. & Son's Directory of newspapers and periodicals. A guide to publications printed in the United States and possessions . . . 1930. Philadelphia, Pa., N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., c. 1930.

Brigham—Brigham, Clarence S. Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820. Part VI: New Jersey, American Antiquarian Society Proceedings (N. S.), Vol. XXVI (1916).

Ellis—Ellis, Franklin. History of Monmouth County, New Jersey . . . Philadelphia, R. T. Peck & Co., 1885.

H. of M. C.—History of Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1664-1920 . . . New York and Chicago, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1922. 3 vols.

N. J. E. A.—List of New Jersey newspapers reported (to the New Jersey Editorial Association) 1867, 1877-1879.

————. Minutes of the . . . Editorial Association of the State of New Jersey . . . 1880-1894.

Paltsits—Paltsits, Victor Hugo. A bibliography of the separate and collected works of Philip Freneau, together with an account of his newspapers . . . New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1903.

This list is divided into (1) an alphabetical arrangement by the towns in which the newspapers are published and (2) an alphabetical index to the titles or names of the papers. It includes all the Monmouth County newspapers on file in the Association to the end of March, 1935.

ALLENTOWN, N. J.

Allentown Messenger. w. First issue, Oct. 22, 1903 (Mr. J. W. Naylor).
1935, Jan. 24 (v. 32 no. 17); Mar. 7—date.

Allentown Times.
1881, May 5 (v. 1 no. 1).

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Artesian. w. (irreg.) First issue, Early summer, 1884 (Ellis, 868).
1886, Dec. 8 (v. 2 no. 17).
1887, Jan. 21
Day of publication changed between Dec. 8, 1886 and Jan. 21, 1887.

Asbury Park Evening Journal.
1883, June 4 (v. 1 no. 1)

Asbury Park Evening Press. d. except Sundays and holidays.
1911, Nov. 23 (25th year, no. 278)
1933, Mar. 6; Apr. 4, 5
1934, Feb. 13—date.
Note.—Title on masthead is Asbury Park Evening Press and Evening News.

Asbury Park Journal. w. First issue, January, 1876 (N. J. E. A., 1877)
1877, Apr. 7 (v. 2 no. 14)
1878, Nov. 2, 9; Dec. 28
1879, Mar. 1, 8
1880, May 1; Aug. 21; Sept. 18; Oct. 9, 23; Nov. 6; Dec. 4
1881, Oct. 1*; Nov. 5, 12
1882, June 3
1901, Jan. 4—1902, Dec. 26
1911, Mar. 24-Apr. 28; June 16
* Also for 1901, July 12; 1902, Jan. 31. Files for 1911 crumbling.
Supplements for 1879, Mar. 8, May (3), 31, Nov. 15; 1880, Oct. 23; 1882, June 3.
Day of publication changed between June 3, 1882 and Jan. 4, 1901.
Note.—Title on masthead, 1901-1902, is Asbury Park Journal & Monmouth Republican. The Monmouth Republican was merged into the Journal Sept. 1, 1884. (H. of M. C., I, 200).

Asbury Park Journal. d. First issue, 1876.
1911, Mar. 28 (v. 28 no. 74), 29; Apr. 1, 3, 14, 29; May 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 13, 19, 25*; June 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17, 20, 26, 27, 29; July 10-12, 14, 15, 21; Aug. 9, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26; Sept. 5-9, 11, 12, 20, 23, 30.

Asbury Park Sunday Press. The Shore Press.
Title varies:
1879, July 10-1905, Feb. 19—Shore Press
1929, Jan. 13—date—Asbury Park Sunday Press. The Shore Press.

Asbury Park Sunday Press. The Shore Press. (Continued).

1879, July 10 (v. 1 no. 1)
1881, May 27; Sept. 23, 30; Oct. 28; Nov. 4, 11
1882, June 10; Dec. 2
1883, May 19
1884, Oct. 11
1904, May 22*; Sept. 11*, 18*; Oct. 9*-Nov. 6*; Dec. 4*-Dec. 18*
1905, Jan. 1*-22*; Feb. 12*, 19*
1929, Jan. 13*; Feb. 24*; Mar. 3*, 10*; July 7; Aug. 25*
1932, May 1*
1933, Jan. 29*; Feb. 12*; Apr. 2*; June 4*, 18*; July 2*, 9*; Oct. 8*, 22*; Nov. 5*-26*; Dec. 17*
1934, Jan. 21*; Feb. 4*, 11*, 18—date
* Also for 1904, Oct. 16, 23, 30, Dec. 11; 1905, Jan. 8, 15; 1933, Oct. 12, 19.

Day of publication changed between July 10, 1879 and May 27, 1881, between Nov. 11, 1881 and June 10, 1882, and between Oct. 11, 1884 and May 22, 1904.

Note.—Wood cut illustration on heading of issue of July 10, 1879.

Asbury Park Times.
1914, May 14* (v. 2 no. 179)

Daily Shore Press.
1883, June 11 (v. 1 no. 1)

Daily Spray.
1882, June 19 (v. 1 no. 1)

Monmouth Republican. w.
1883, June 9 (v. 1 no. 1)
1884, Mar. 15
Note.—Merged into the Asbury Park Journal, Sept. 1, 1884. (H. of M. C., I, 200)

Peoples Advocate. w. First issue, (Oct. 18, 1912?)
1912, Nov. 29 (v. 1 no. 7); Dec. 27
1913, Jan. 17-31; Feb. 7-28; Mar. 7-28; Apr. 4, 18, 25; May 23, 30; June 20-July 11; Aug. 1, 29

Progressive Citizen. w. Est. Mar. 30, 1929 (Mr. Sigmund Eiseman)
1935, Mar. 15 (v. 6 no. 36)—date

Progressive Times. An independent and progressive newspaper. First issue, (Jan. 31, 1913?)
1913, Aug. 29 (v. 1 no. 31)

Shore Press—See Asbury Park Sunday Press. The Shore Press.

Tribune. w.
1886, Nov. 10 (v. 1 no. 1)

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.

Atlantic Highlander. w. First issue, 1885 as The Independent (N. J. E. A., 1894)

Title varies:
1895-1914—Monmouth Press
1915-1918—Atlantic Highlander (Formerly The Monmouth Press)

1895, Jan. 26 (v. 8 no. 41, continuing The Independent v. 10 no. 39)
1911, Oct. 27
1912, Aug. 9
1913, Oct. 31
1914, Feb. 20; Mar. 20; May 8; Aug. 7; Oct. 2, 9
1915, Nov. 26; Dec. 1-29
1916, Jan. 5-Nov. 22; Dec. 27
1917, Jan. 3-Oct. 3; Nov. 28-Dec. 26
1918, Jan. 2-Dec. 18

Day of publication changed between Jan. 26, 1895 and Oct. 27, 1911 and between Nov. 26 and Dec. 1, 1915.

Note.—Consolidated with the Journal to become Atlantic Highlands Journal. (H. of M. C., I, 202)

Atlantic Highlands Herald. w.

1881, June 2 (v. 1 no. 1)

Atlantic Highlands Journal. w.

1919, Jan. 9 (v. 28 no. 34)-1920, Sept. 30
1935, Mar. 7—date

Note.—Continuation of Journal consolidated with Atlantic Highlander, Jan. 9, 1919. (H. of M. C., I, 202)

Journal. w. First issue, 1892. (N. J. E. A., 1895)

1894, Nov. 1*
1895, Mar. 14 (v. 3 no. 43)
1911, Jan. (5)*; Apr. 6-20; June 1-22; July 13, 20; Aug. 24; Nov. 16, 23; Dec. 7-28
1912, Feb. 1, 8, 29; Mar. 14, 21; Apr. 4, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 30; June 6, 20; July 4-18; Aug. 1-22; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3-Dec. 5, 19, 26
1913, Jan. 9-23; Feb. 6-27; Mar. 13-Apr. 17; May 1, 15-June 5, 19, 26; July 3-17, 31; Aug. 14, 21; Nov. 27
1914, Feb. 19; Mar. 12, 26; May 7, 14; Aug. 13; Sept. 17
1915, Feb. 4
1918, June 6-Nov. 8, 22-Dec. 27
1919, Jan. 3

Day of publication changed Aug. 22-30, 1918.

Journal. (Continued).

Note.—Consolidated with Atlantic Highlander to become Atlantic Highlands Journal. (H. of M. C., I, 202.)

Monmouth Press—See Atlantic Highlander

BELMAR, N. J. Formerly Ocean Beach, N. J.

Beach Patrol. An independent weekly journal. w.
1887, Jan. 15 (v. 1 no. 1); Apr. 16; July 9; Aug. 6; Sept. 10; Oct. 15-29; Dec. 3, 24
1888, Jan. 7, 14; July 7-28; Sept. 8, 29

Coast Advertiser. w.
1935, Mar. 8 (v. 47 no. 37)—date

Crab. w.
1881, July 23 (v. no. 1); Nov. 5

Note.—An earlier edition of the Crab, dated July 9, 1881, vol. 1, no. 1, of which Albert H. Atterbury and J. W. K. Naftel were editors, is in the possession of Mr. William B. Bamford of Belmar, N. J. The edition in possession of the Association, July 23, 1881, vol. 1 no. 1, was edited by R. P. Miller.

Ocean Beach. The popular sea-side summer resort.
Title varies:
1874-1879—Ocean Beach. The new sea-side summer resort.
1887- —Ocean Beach. The popular sea-side summer resort.

1874, Aug. (No. 1)
1875, July (No. 2)
1879, July (No. 3)
1887, Aug. (No. 4)
Note.—Published by the Ocean Beach Association.

EATONTOWN, N. J.

Eatontown Advertiser. 1877, Jan.-Feb. m.; 1878, Oct. 10-1882 Mar. 9 w.
Title varies:
1877, Jan.-Feb.; 1882, Mar. 9—Eatontown Advertiser
1878, Oct. 10-1879, May 22—Monmouth County Jerseyman

1877, Jan. (v. 1. no. 1); Feb.
1878, Oct. 10, 17, 31; Nov. 7
1879, Feb. 20; Mar. 27; Apr. 3-17; May 22
1882, Mar. 9

Monmouth County Jerseyman—See Eatontown Advertiser

FREEHOLD, N. J.

All the Gaits. The horse's newspaper.
1920, Mar. 31 (No. 1)

Camp Brakeley News. w.
1917, July 24 (v. 1 no. 1); 31
Note.—Published by the boys of Camp Brakeley, Freehold, N. J.

Freehold Transcript and The Monmouth Inquirer. w.
Title varies:
1888, Sept. 7-1933, Jan. 27—Freehold Transcript
1933, Feb. 3—date—Freehold Transcript and The Monmouth Inquirer.

1888, Sept. 7 (v. 1 no. 1)—date*†
*Imperfect copy for Sept. 7, 1928
†Missing—Oct. 31, 1890
Supplements for 1888, Sept. 26, 27; 1889, Sept. 25-27; 1891, Nov. 20, 27; 1892, Apr. 13; 1893, Oct. 30; 1917, July 20.
Day of publication changed Dec. 18-24, 1896; Dec. 31, 1896-Jan. 8. 1897.
Note.—Acquired the Monmouth Inquirer, February, 1933.

Herald Inquirer—See Monmouth Inquirer

Hickory Sprout. w. First issue, (Aug. 26, 1848?)
1848, Sept. 2 (v. 1 no. 2), 16

Jersey Blue. A journal devoted to the moral and intellectual culture of youth. w.
1846, (Dec. 5?)* (v. 1 no. 40)
1847, Feb. 13
Note.—First issue Mar. 7, 1846? Ellis, p. 450 gives Jan. 11, 1846 as the date. Jan. 11 fell on Sunday.

Junior Journal.
1893, Nov. 23 (v. 1 no. 1)
Note.—Edited and published by the class of '95. Young Ladies' Seminary, Freehold, N. J.

Monmouth Daily Inquirer. First issue, (Jan. 7, 1858?)
1858, Jan. 9 (v. 1 no. 3); June 13

Monmouth Democrat. A weekly compend of news, politics, literature, agriculture, &c. w. First issue, (Apr. 12, 1834?)
Title varies:
1834, Apr. 19-1840, Apr. 2; 1854, Jan. 19-1859, Dec. 29—Monmouth Democrat

Monmouth Democrat, etc. (Continued).

1840, Oct. 22-1854, Jan. 12—Monmouth Democrat, and Farmer's and Workingman's Advocate.

1860, July 12—date—Monmouth Democrat. A weekly compend of news, politics, literature, agriculture, &c.

1834, Apr. 19 (v. 1 no. 2); Oct. 25; Dec. 11, 25
1835, Jan. 22; Feb. 12; Mar. 12; Apr. 9*; Oct. 8; Nov. 12*, 26*; Dec. 3*
1836, Mar. 10, 17; Sep. (29)*; Dec. 15
1837, Mar. 9; Apr. 6, 20; Aug. 31; Sept. 7, 14, 28*; Oct. 26
1838, Jan. 25; Feb. 8, 15; Mar. 1; Apr. 12, 2(6); May 10; June 14, 21*; July 5; Aug. 23; Sept. 6-Oct. 4, 8, 25; Nov. 8, 15; Dec. 6
1839, Jan. 10, 17; Feb. 21; Mar. 7; May 16*; June 20, 27; Aug. 15
1840, Apr. 2; Oct. 22*, 29*; Nov. 12*
1841, May 13
1842, Jan. 20*; Mar. 17; Oct. 20
1843, Apr. 20*; May 4; Oct. 26; Nov. 30
1844, Feb. 29; May 9, 30; July 4; Aug. 8; Oct. 3*, (17), 31; Nov. (7)-28.
1845, June 19; July 17*; Aug. 14*
1846, Jan. 8, 15; Mar. 26; June 18; Aug. 6*; Sept. 10; Dec. 17
1847, Aug. 5; Sept. 9*
1848, July 13
1849, Feb. 15*; June 7*, 14; Aug. 30
1851, Feb. 6, 13; Apr. 10
1852, Jan. 1*; Feb. 5*, 12*, 26; Mar. 18*; May 13*-June 3, 17*, 24; July 8, 15*; Aug. 12*-26; Sept. 23; Oct. 21*-Nov. 11*
1854, Jan. 5-1859, Dec. 29†
1860, July 12*; Aug. 2
1861, Aug. 22; Dec. 26
1862, Jan. 2—date†
* Also for 1862, Sept. 4
† Missing—1857, June 25, Aug. 6; 1858, Aug. 5; 1869, Aug. 19

Supplements or extras for 1843, Dec. 7; 1848, (Dec. 7); 1857, (Dec. 10); 1859, (Dec. 29); 1865, May 18, June 15, Aug. 31, Nov. 11; 1866, Apr. 26; 1868, (June 11, 18); 1869, June 17; 1871, Sept. 15; 1873, Oct. 31; 1874, Nov. 4; 1875, Nov. 3; 1876, Nov. 8; 1877, Nov. 7, (Dec.); 1878, (Jan. 31?), Nov. 6; 1880, Nov. 3; 1881, Nov. 4, 9; 1882, Nov. 9; 1883, (Oct. 25*); 1884, Oct. 9, Nov. 5; 1885, (Dec. 10); 1886, Nov. 3; 1887, (Dec.); 1888, (Dec.); 1890, June 7, (Dec.); 1891, Jan. 15, Apr. 30; 1892, Jan. 14; 1893, Jan. 12, Dec. 7; 1895, (May 16), (July 18.

Monmouth Democrat, etc. (Continued).

25), (Aug. 15, Sept. 5, Oct. 17, Nov. 14), Dec. (12), 19; 1896, (Jan. 9, Feb. 27, Mar. 26), Dec. 10.

Also Supplement to Monmouth Democrat, Pioneer Advertiser & Southern Real Estate Bulletin, 1868, Sept. (v. 1 no. 1), Oct. 30.

Day of publication changed between Oct. 25 and Dec. 11, 1834. It was also temporarily changed Oct. 4-8 and between Oct. 8 and Oct. 25, 1838 because of elections.

Note.—Daily edition of paper during session of N. J. M. E. Conference at Keyport, Mar. 20-27, 1867.

Monmouth Democrat Junior. A supplement for the Monmouth Democrat's young folks. irreg.

1875, Jan. 1 (No. 1); Apr. 8; Oct.; (Dec.)
1876, Apr.; (Dec.)
1877, (Dec.)

Monmouth Enquirer—See Monmouth Inquirer

Monmouth Herald and Inquirer—See Monmouth Inquirer

Monmouth Inquirer. w.

Title varies:
1830, July 29-1833, Jan. 10—Monmouth Enquirer
1833, Oct. 10-1838, Jan. 25; 1842, Aug. 18-1860, Mar. 10; 1865, June 22-1932, Dec. 29—Monmouth Inquirer
1838, Feb. 22-1841, Dec. 16—Monmouth Inquirer and General Advertiser
1860, Apr. 14; June 16-1865, June 1—Monmouth Herald and Inquirer
1860, Apr. 28-May 12—Herald Inquirer

1830, July 29 (v. 2 no. 4); Sept. 23
1831, Oct. 6
1832, June 14*; Sept. 20*; Oct. 11
1833, Jan. 10*; Oct. 10
1834, Jan. 16; May 15*, 22*; Nov. 13
1835, Jan. 8*; Feb. 5*, 19*; June 11; July 9; Aug. 6*; Sept. 3, 17, 24; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 10*
1836, Jan. 7-Feb. 11; Mar. 17-July 28; Aug. 11-Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3-Dec. 22
1837, Jan. 5-Mar. 2, 16*, 23; Apr. 6, 20-May 4, 18*; June 22; July 6; Aug. 31; Oct. 26; Nov. 9-Dec. 28
1838, Jan. 4-25; Feb. 22-Mar. 1, 22*-Apr. 5, 19-June 14*; July 12, 26-Aug. 16; Sept. 13-Oct. 11, 25-Dec. 27

Monmouth Inquirer. (Continued).

1839, Jan. 3-Feb. 28
1840, Mar. 26*; Apr. 30; May 7, 14; Oct. 1; Dec. 10, 24
1841, Jan. 7, 21; Mar. 11, 25; Apr. 1, 8; May 27; Dec. 16
1842, Aug. 18*
1843, May 4*; Nov. 23
1844, Jan. 18; Feb. 1*; Mar. 7-Dec. 26
1845, Jan. 2-Feb. 27; Mar. 13-Aug. 7, 21, 28; Sept. 11-Dec. 25
1846, Jan. 1-Mar. 5; Oct. 22; Nov. 12*
1847, May 20, 27; June 3
1848, Feb. 3
1849, June 28; July 19; Dec. 13
1850, Jan. 17; May 2; July 18*; Dec. 19
1851, Apr. 10; June 14; July 26; Oct. 25*
1852, Feb. 28; July 3
1853, Jan. 8
1854, Jan. 21*; Mar. 18; Aug. 12, 19; Nov. 4*
1855, Feb. 17, 24; Mar. 31; Apr. 14; May 19; June 23; Sept. 1; Oct. 20; Nov. 17, 24; Dec. 1-22
1856, Feb. 16*
1857, Jan. 3, 10; Feb. 7-21; Mar. 14-May 23; June 13, 27; July 4-Aug. 1, 15, 22; Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 3-17, 31; Nov. 7*-Dec. 19
1858, Jan. 16; Apr. 3, 17-May 1; June 12; Aug. 14*, 21; Sept. 4-25*; Oct. 9, 16, 30; Nov. 6*, 27; Dec. 11, 25
1859, Jan. 1-15, 29-Mar. 12*, 26-Apr. 9; May 14; July 2, 16; Aug. 6*; Sept. 17; Oct. 15, 29; Nov. 5-26; Dec. 24*, 31
1860, Mar. 10; Apr. 14, 28; May 12*; June 16*; Oct. 4; Nov. 29; Dec. 6*, 20*
1861, Jan. 3*, 10, 24; Feb. 7*-21*; Mar. 7-Apr. 25*; May 9-July 18; Aug. 1-22; Sept. 26-Oct. 31; Nov. 14-Dec. 26*
1862, Jan. 23; Feb. 13, 20; Mar. 6, 20*; Apr. 3-17*; May 1, 8, 22; June 12, 26; July 3-Sept. 11; Nov. 13-Dec. 25
1863, Jan. 1-29; Feb. (12); Mar. 12; Apr. 16; May 14*; June 4; July 2, 23; Aug. 13*, 20*; Sept. 3, 17, 24*; Oct. 8-Dec. 31
1864, Jan. 7*, 14, 28-Feb. 25; Mar. 10*-Apr. 21; May 5*, 12; June 2; July 14; Aug. 4; Sept. 1, 15-Nov. 17
1865, Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2-16; Mar. 23-May 4; June 1, 22*; July 27; Aug. 3; Sept. 7-Oct. 12, 26*-Nov. 23
1866, Jan. 11, 18; Feb. 1-22;Mar. 15-Apr. 5, 19; May 3-17, 31-June 21; July 5-Sept. 6; Oct. 11, 18; Nov. 8-29; Dec. 20*, 27
1867, Jan. 3-17, 31-May 23; June 6, 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1-15, 29; Sept. 5-Dec. 5, 19, 26
1868, Jan. 2-Mar. 26; Apr. 9-June 4, 18-July 23; Aug. 6-20; Sept. 24; Oct. 1, 15, 29; Nov. 12, 26; Dec. 3, 17-31

Monmouth Inquirer. (Continued).

1869, Jan. 7, 14*, 28; Feb. 11-Mar. 11; Apr. 8-May 6, 20-Aug. 12, 26-Dec. 30
1872, Jan. 4-1903, Dec. 31†
1904, Jan. 7-Apr. 7*; May 5-19; June 9-Dec. 29
1905, Jan. 5-Dec. 14
1906, Jan. 4-Dec. 27
1907, Jan. 17-Mar. 14, 28-May 30; June 13-20; July 4-25; Aug. 8-Nov. 21; Dec. 5-26
1908, Jan. 2-1909, Dec. 30
1910, Jan. 6-Aug. 4, 18-Sept. 1, 15-Dec. 29
1911, Jan. 5-July 13, 27-Oct. 19; Nov. 2-Dec. 28
1912, Jan. 4-Dec. 26
1913, Jan. 2-July 24; Aug. 7-Oct. 23; Nov. 13, 27
1914, Jan. 1-Apr. 2, 16-Dec. 31
1915, Jan. 7-Apr. 22; May 6-Dec. 30
1916, Jan. 6-May 11, 25-Sept. 21; Oct. 5-Dec. 28
1917, Jan. 4-25; Mar. 8-Apr. 12; May 3-July 19; Aug. 16-Oct. 4; Nov. 1, 22-Dec. 13, 27*
1918, Jan. 24*; Feb. 7*-28; Mar. 14, 21; Apr. 4-25; June 20-Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 5
1919, Jan. 2-16, 30-May 15; June 5, 19-July 3; Aug. 7; Sept. 11-Dec. 25
1920, Jan. 1-May 27; June 17-July 15; Aug. 5-26; Sept. 9-Oct. 28; Nov. 11-25; Dec. 9-30
1921, Jan. 6*-Aug. 11, 25-Oct. 20*
1922, Jan. 5*-Sept. 14*, 28-Nov. 30
1923, Jan. 4-Feb. 22; Mar. 8-Dec. 6, 20, 27
1924, Jan. 3-Feb. 14; Mar. 6-27; Apr. 10-July 3, 17-31; Aug. 21-Dec. 4
1925, Jan. 1*-Mar. 19; Apr. 2*; May 7, 28; June 4*, 25*; July 30; Aug. 20; Oct. 1; Dec. 10
1926, Jan. 7*-May 20; June 10-July 15, 29*; Aug. 5, 19-Oct. 14, 28-Nov. 25
1931, Jan. 1-1932, Dec. 29
* Also for 1836, Jan. 14; 1837, Apr. 27; 1838, Dec. 6; 1859, Jan. 8; 1861, Jan. 31, Mar. 14, Apr. 11, May 23, June 6, 13; 1862, Aug. 7, Dec. 4, (18); 1863, Jan. 22, Dec. 17; 1865, Feb. 9; 1867, Mar. 21, Oct. 10, Dec. 5; 1869, June 10; 1876, Jan. 6; 1877, Jan. 4; 1878, Jan. 3; 1884, Dec. 25; 1904, Mar. 31, June 30, Sept. 1, Nov. 17, Dec. 1-29; 1906, Dec. 13; 1907, Jan. 17-Feb. 21, Apr. 4, 11, May 16, Aug. 8, Sept. 26, Oct. 10, 24, 31, Nov. 7; 1908, Dec. 24, 31; 1910, Mar. 10; 1911, June 22, Sept. 7; 1912, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, 8, Mar. 21, Apr. 4, June 6, Aug. 8, 15; 1913, Feb. 27,

Monmouth Inquirer. (Continued).

July 24, Nov. 13; 1914, Feb. 26, Sept. 3, Nov. 12, Dec. 3; 1915, Jan. 7-28, July 1; 1916, Dec. 21; 1917, Nov. 22; 1918, Feb. 14, 21, July 11, 18, Sept. 19; 1920, Mar. 4, 18, Apr. 8, 15, Dec. 16; 1921, Feb. 17, May 26, June 30, Aug. 4; 1922, Jan. 12, 19, Mar. 2-16; 1925, Jan. 8, 15; 1926, Jan. 14, 21, Feb. 11, 18, Mar. 4, Apr. 8, May 6, June 24, Sept. 2, Nov. 4, 11; 1931, Oct. 29; 1932, Jan. 7. Files for 1904, 1907, 1908, 1912, 1918, 1922, 1925, 1926 in poor condition.

† Missing—Feb. 7, 1889

Supplements for 1859, Jan. 15; (1876, Nov. 9?); 1878, May 16, July 25; 1889, (Dec. 26); 1891, Apr. 30; 1893, Apr. 27; 1894, May 3; 1904, Sept. 28, Oct. 19*, 26*, Nov. 2*; 1908, Oct. 27*

Day of publication changed between Apr. 10 and June 14, 1851 and between June 16 and Oct. 4, 1860

Note.—Monmouth Inquirer claims to have acquired the Monmouth Star. Claim accepted by the New Jersey Editorial Association. The Monmouth Inquirer was acquired by the Freehold Transcript in February, 1933.

Monmouth Inquirer and General Advertiser—See Monmouth Inquirer.

Monmouth Journal. w. First issue, Dec. 26, 1826 (Ellis, 450).
1827, May 1* (v. 1 no. 19), 8

Monmouth Press. w.
1887, Mar. 19 (v. 1 no. 1)

Monmouth Star. w. First issue, Nov. 2, 1819 (Brigham, 425)
1820, Aug. 7 (v. 1 no. 41); Oct. 16*
See note under Monmouth Inquirer

Monmouth Weekly Herald. w. First issue, (Nov. 1, 1854?)

1854, Nov. 29 (v. 1 no. 5)

1855, Mar. 28; Apr. 18; May 2, 16; June 27; July 4; Aug. 15; Sept. 26; Oct. 17; Nov. 21, 28; Dec. 26

1856, Feb. 13; Oct. 16; Nov. 20

1857, Feb. 26; Mar. 5*, 26; Apr. 2; May 7, 28; Sept. 3, 17-Oct. 1*; Nov. 5*, 12, 26*

1858, Jan. 7-Feb. 4, 18-Apr. 15, 29*-May 20; June 3, 17, 24; July 8-Dec. 30

1859, Jan. 20, 27*; Feb. 3-Mar. 3, 17-31*; Apr. 14, 28-June 9; July 7, 21-Aug. 18; Sept. 8-22; Oct. 6, 14-28; Nov. 17, 24-Dec. 15*, 29

1860, Jan. 5-Feb. 16; Mar. 1, 29

* Also for Jan. 26, 1860.

Day of publication changed between Feb. 13 and Oct. 16, 1856;

Monmouth Weekly Herald. (Continued).

Oct. 14-23, Nov. 6-11, 1858; Oct. 6-14 and between Oct. 28 and Nov. 17, 1859.

Note.—Consolidated with the Monmouth Inquirer in April, 1860. (Ellis, 450-451, 453)

Our Phonograph.
1878, Summer
1879, Summer

Note.—By Freehold Young Ladies Seminary

People's Advocate. First issue, (Sept. 23, 1850?)
1850, Oct. 7 (v. 1 no. 3), 17, 31; Nov. 2

Rough and Ready. w. First issue, (July 15, 1848?)
1848, July 22 (v. 1 no. 2); Aug. 19; Sept. 30; Oct. 7, 14; Nov. 4*

Note.—Published during Presidential campaign of Zachary Taylor.

Seminary Bell.
1874, June

Note.—By Freehold Young Ladies Seminary

Spirit of Democracy. A campaign paper devoted to democratic principles and regular nominations. w. (irreg.?)
1860, Sept. 8 (v. 1 no. 4), 15, 22; Oct. 6, 30

Day of publication changed between Oct. 6 and 30, 1860?

Note.—Published by a committee of Democrats and circulated gratuitously.

Spirit of Washington. w. First issue, May 16, 1814 (Brigham, 425)
1814, Aug. 22 (v. 1 no. 15); Nov. 28

True Democrat.
1893, Nov. 3 (v. 1 no. 1)

FRENEAU, N. J. Formerly Mount-Pleasant, N. J.

Jersey Chronicle. w. First issue, May 2, 1795 (Paltsits, 10)
1795, Dec. 12 (v. 1 no. 33)

KEANSBURG, N. J.

Keansburg Beacon. Printed in Keansburg and devoted to the best interests of its citizens and the people of the surrounding communities. w. Est. 1913. (Ayer, 617)
1935, Mar. 8 (22nd year no. 41)—date

Keansburg News. w. Est. 1926 (Ayer, 617)
1935, Mar. 1 (v. 10 no. 9), 15—date

KEYPORT, N. J.

Keyport Daily. d. except Sunday.
1879, Mar. 13 (no. 1)—19
*All numbers crumbling

Note.—Conference edition.

Keyport Enterprise. w.
1899, Sept. 1*
1911, Aug. 18; Nov. 10-24; Dec. 8-22
1912, Jan. 26; Feb. 16; Mar. 8, 22, 29; Apr. 5
1914, Feb. 20
1915, Dec. 10
1935, Mar. 7—date
Day of publication changed between Dec. 10, 1915 and Mar. 7, 1935.

Note.—Sept. 1, 1899 issue states "The Enterprise will be twenty-one years old a week from to-day." Established Sept. 8, 1879?

Keyport Press. Devoted to the interests of the village of Keyport. semi-m. (Ellis, 710)
1863, Sept. 24 (v. 1 no. 1); Nov. 4; Dec. 16
Day of publication changed between Sept. 24 and Nov. 4, 1863.

Keyport Weekly. First issue, Jan. 17, 1871. (N. J. E. A., 1877)
1875, May 5 (v. 5 no. 51)
1877, Jan. 5-Apr. 27; May 11-July 20; Aug. 3, 10, 24-Nov. 9, 23-Dec. 28
1878, Jan. 5-Sept. 28; Oct. 12-Dec. 28
1879, Jan. 4-Dec. 27
1881, Jan. 1-Apr. 9, 23-Dec. 31
1882, Jan. 7-Dec. 30
1883, Jan. 6-27; Feb. 10-Aug. 11, 25; Sept. 8-Oct. 27; Nov. 10-24; Dec. 8-29
1884, Jan. 5-Feb. 16; Mar. 1-June 28; July 12-Dec. 20
1885, Jan. 3-Nov. 28; Dec. 12-26
1886, Jan. 2-1895, Dec. 21
1896, Jan. 4-Dec. 5
1897, Jan. 2-1898, Dec. 31
1899, Jan. 21-Mar. 11, 25-Dec. 30
1900, Jan. 6-1905, Dec. 8, 22, 29
1906, Jan. 5-1909, Dec. 31

Keyport Weekly. (Continued).

1910, Jan. 28-Dec. 30
1911, Jan. 13-1917, Sept. 21; Oct. 5-Dec. 28
1918, Jan. 4-Mar. 15, 29-Apr. 5, 19-Dec. 27
1919, Jan. 3-1922, Nov. 3, 17-Dec. 15
1923, Jan. 5-1927, Aug. 19; Sept. 2-Dec. 30
1928, Jan. 6-1930, May 16, 30-Dec. 26
1931, Jan. 2—date

*Also for 1877, Jan. 26, Feb. 2, 9, Aug. 10, Dec. 28; 1878, Mar. 23, May 18, June 1, Aug. 3, Nov. 2, 23, (Dec. 7-28 crumbling); 1879, Apr. 5, Aug. 9; 1881, Jan. 1, Apr. 2, (Oct. 22-Dec. 31 crumbling); 1882, Jan. 7, July 29, Nov. 4, 25; 1883, Oct. 27; 1884, (Nov. 15-Dec. 20 crumbling); 1885, Aug. 22; 1886, Dec. 25; 1887, Dec. 24, 31; 1888, Jan. 7-21, May 19; 1889, (Jan. 5-Dec. 28 crumbling); 1891, July 25; 1892, (Jan. 2-Dec. 31 crumbling); 1893, Jan. 7; 1894, Dec. 29; 1895, Dec. 14-21; 1896, Dec. 5; 1897, Jan. 2-16; 1898, Jan. 1, Dec. 31; 1899, Jan. 21, Dec. 30; 1901, Mar. 8; 1905, Jan. 6, 22; 1908, July 24; 1911, Jan. 13-27, Feb. 3, Dec. 29; 1912, June 28, Oct. 11, 18, Dec. 13; 1913, Jan. 3; 1914, Jan. 2, Dec. 25; 1915, Jan. 1, Dec. 31: 1916, Jan. 7; 1917, Jan. 5, Dec. 28; 1920, Dec. 24; 1921, Jan. 7, 14, Dec. 23; 1922, Jan. 6, Feb. 3-24, Mar. 24, May 19, July 21, Oct. 20, Dec. 8, 15; 1923, Jan. 5-26, June 15, Dec. 7, 21, 28; 1924, Sept. 26, Oct. 24, Dec. 26; 1925, Mar. 27, June 12.

Supplements for 1877, May 25, Sept. 22, Dec. 14; 1878, June 8, Dec. 14; 1879, May 31, Nov. 22, Dec. 13, 20; 1882, Mar. 15; (1883); 1886, May 1; 1900, Sept. 1, 7, 14, 21, 28, Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26, Nov. 2; 1901, Jan. 4, June 28; 1902, Jan. 3, June 27; 1904, (Apr. 22, May 6, 20, Sept. 2), 16, 23, 30, Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28, Nov. 4

Day of publication changed between May 5, 1875 and Jan. 5, 1877; Dec. 28, 1877-Jan. 5, 1878 and June 23-29, 1900.

New Jersey Enterprise. w. First issue, July, 1879 (N. J. E. A., 1880)
1881, Nov. 5 (v. 3 no. 8)
1882, Oct. 14

New Jersey Standard.
1855, Sept. 12 (v. 4 no. 24)
1856, Jan. 24, 31; May 1
1858, Jan. 14; Mar. 4

Day of publication changed between Sept. 12, 1855 and Jan. 24, 1856.

Note.—Earlier and later years were published at Middletown Point and Red Bank. For list of the Library's files for those years see entries under Matawan and Red Bank, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Academic. A monthly journal devoted to literature. m. during school year. First issue, (Dec., 1879?)

1880, Jan. (v. 1 no. 2)

Note.—By Academic literary society of Long Branch High school.

Long Branch Daily News. d. except Sunday during July and Aug. First issue, May 28, 1866 (Ellis, 762)

Title varies:

1867, July 3-Aug. 31; 1869, July 8-Aug. 31; 1870, Mar. 23-30; July 5-Aug. 31; 1871, July 5-Aug. 31; 1873, July 1-Aug. 30—Long Branch Daily News.

1868, July 9-Aug. 29; 1882, July 6—Long Branch News. Daily evening edition.

1867, July 3 (v. 2 no. 1)-Aug. 31
1868, July 9, 11, 14-16, 18-Aug. 29
1869, July 8-Aug. 31
1870, Mar. 23-28, 30; July 5-Aug. 31
1871, July 5-Aug. 31
1872, Aug. 19*
1873, July 1-10, 12-Aug. 30
1882, July 6

Extra morning edition for Aug. 29, 1871

Note.—Daily edition for N. J. M. E. Conference, Mar. 23-30, 1870. Summer edition a tri-weekly edition in 1882. (Ellis, 762)

Long Branch Daily Record. County edition. d. except Sundays and holidays. First issue, 1901. (H. of M. C., I, 199)

1911, Apr. 17 (v. 10 no. 89), 18, 21-26, 28-May 6, 11-23, 25, 26, 31-June 9, 14, 16-22
1912, Jan. 17; Mar. 16
1932, Dec. 19—date.

*Mutilated copy for May 2, 1911. File for 1911-1912 crumbling.

Long Branch Mirror. w.

1881, Sept. 3 (v. 1 no. 1), 10, 24; Oct. 1, 29; Nov. 5, 12, 19

Long Branch News. w.

1866, Nov. 1 (v. 1 no. 1)-1867, June 20
1868, Jan. 2-July 2; Sept. 3-Dec. 31
1869, Jan. 7-July 1; Sept. 2-Dec. 30
1870, Jan. 6-Mar. 17; Apr. 7-June 30; Sept. 1-Dec. 31
1871, Jan. 7-Nov. 4, 18-Dec. 30
1878, Oct. 19; Nov. 9
1881, Nov. 5, 12

Long Branch News. (Continued).

1883, Apr. 21

Supplements for 1867, Apr. 11, May 16, 30; (1868, July 2); 1869, June 17; 1870, June 30; 1871, June 17.

Day of publication changed Nov. 10-19, 1870.

Long Branch Press and Long Branch News. w.

1911, Mar. 24 (v. 13 no. 12)-Apr. 14, 28-June 23; July 7, 14; Aug 18, 25; Sept. 8-Oct. 6, 20-Dec. 1, 15

1912, Jan. (5), 26; Feb. 9-Mar. 1, 22-May 10, 31-July 19; Aug. 2-16, 30-Dec. 27

1913, Jan. 3-24; Feb. 7-Mar. 14; Apr. 4, 11, 25-May 9, 23-June 6 20-July 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3*; Dec. 5

1914, Feb. 20; Mar. 13, 27; May 8, 15; Aug. 7, 14

1915, Feb. 5

*Also for May 5 and Dec. 1, 1911.

Supplement for Apr. 16, 1911

Long Branch Record. w. First issue, Jan. 4, 1883 (Ellis, 762)

1900, Jan. 5 (18th year, no. 1)-1903, Dec. 24†

1904, Jan. 1-Dec. 30*

1911, Mar. 24-Apr. 14

*Also for 1901, July 12; 1902, July 3; 1904, Feb. 5

†Missing—June 13, 1902

Supplement for (Christmas, 1888?)

Note.—Newspaper issued day preceeding regular publication because of holiday: May 29, July 3, 1902; Dec. 24, 1903

Long Branch Wave.

1872, June 29 (v. 1 no. 1)

Monmouth American. w. Est. Oct. 17, 1917

1935, Mar. 8 (v. 18 no. 21)—date.

MANASQUAN, N. J.

Coast Star. w. First issue, May 7, 1881 (N. J. E. A., 1885 & 1897)

Title varies:

1902, June 6—Coast Democrat

1910, Apr. 15—date—Coast Star

1902, June 6 (v. 22 no. 45)

1910, Apr. 15, 29

1928, Nov. 23; Dec. 14

1930, Jan. 17; May 30; Oct. 10, 17; Dec. 5, 12

1931, Apr. 24-May 15; June 5, 12; July 17, 31; Sept. 11, 18

1932, Jan. 1, 22

Coast Star. (Continued).

1933, June 2-Dec. 15, 29
1934, Jan. 5
1935, Mar. 8—date.

Note.—Coast Star was formerly Coast Star Democrat. The Democrat was first issued as The South Amboy Citizen in 1881. It removed to Monmouth County in 1884 and changed to Coast Democrat, consolidating with the Manasquan Star in Mar., 1892. (N. J. E. A., 1892)

Manasquan Record. w. First issue, June 21, 1929 (Mr. Eggimann)
1930, Oct. 10*-24
1933, Mar. 17*; June 9*; Nov. 3, 10, 24*
1935, Feb. 1—date

Sea-side. tri-w. June 14-Sept. 8, 1877; w. June 1, 1878 on (Ellis, 802)
1877, June 14 (v. 1 no. 1), 21, 28; July 3
1878, Nov. 9
1881, Nov. 4
Day of publication changed between Nov. 9, 1878 and Nov. 4, 1881

Note.—Publication of paper was suspended Sept. 8, (1877)-June 1, 1878. (Ellis, 802). This paper continued as the Seaside Gazette, Spring Lake, N. J. See note under same.

MATAWAN, N. J. Formerly Middletown Point, N. J.

Atlantic & Monmouth County Advertiser. w. First issue, (Apr. 24, 1855?)
1855, Oct. 30 (v. 1 no. 28); Dec. 11
1856, Feb. 20; Apr. 15; June 17; Oct. 14
Day of publication changed between Dec. 11, 1855 & Feb. 20, 1856; Feb. 20 & Apr. 15, 1856

Democratic Banner & Monmouth County Advertiser. w.
1848, Oct. 12 (New ser. v. 4 no. 1); Nov. 16; Dec. 28
1849, Apr. 19; May 10; June 28; July 5, 19; Aug. 16; Sept. 6; Oct. 4
1850, Feb. 7, 21; Apr. 18; May 23; June 20, 27; July 4, 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22, 29; Sept. 12; Oct. 17; Nov. 7, 21
1851, Jan. 9; Feb. 27; Mar. 27; Apr. 24; May 8, 15, 29; June 19*; Sept. 4, (18); Oct. 16; Nov. 6-27; Dec. 18, 25
1852, Feb. 19, 26; Mar. 18*

Note.—On Mar. 25, 1852 the Democratic Banner was sold to Henry Morford, who changed the name to New Jersey Standard. (Ellis, 839)

Matawan Agriculturist. Devoted to the interests of the farmer, gardener and mechanic. m.? First issue, (Apr., 1877?)

1877, May (v. 1 no. 2)

Matawan Journal. m. until July 9, 1870; semi-m. until July 8, 1871 & w. thereafter.

Title varies:

July, 1869-May, 1870—Journal & Monthly Advertiser
June-Dec. 10, 1870—Matawan Journal & Monmouth Advertiser
Dec. 24, 1870—date—Matawan Journal

1869, July (v. 1 no. 1)-1871, Dec. 23
1872, Jan. 6-1893, Oct. 21; Nov. 11-Dec. 30
1895, Jan. 5-1897, Mar. 25; Apr. 8-Nov. 25; Dec. 9-30
1898, Jan. 6-1899, June 15, 29-Dec. 28
1900, Jan. 4-Feb. 22; Mar. 8-Dec. 27
1901, Jan. 3-June 27; July 11-Dec. 26
1902, Jan. 2-July 3, 31*-Dec. 25
1903, Jan. 1-1904, Jan. 28; Feb. 11-Dec. 29
1905, Jan. 5-Feb. 2, 16-July 6, 20-Dec. 28
1906, Jan. 4-July 5
1907, Jan. 3-Feb. 21; Mar. 7-Aug. 1, 15-Dec. 26
1908, Jan. 23-June 25; July 23; Aug. 6-Sept. 3
1909, Jan. 7-1911, Nov. 30; Dec. 14-28
1912, Jan. 4-1917, May 24; June 7-Dec. 27
1918, Jan. 3-1922, Mar. 16, 30-Dec. 29
1923, Jan. 5-Sept. 28; Oct. 12-Dec. 28
1924, Jan. 4-1925, Feb. 20; Mar. 6-Dec. 25
1926, Jan. 1-1929, Nov. 1, 15-Dec. 27
1930, Jan. 3—date.

*Also for 1918, Apr. 11; 1920, July 29

Supplements for 1871, Dec. 30; 1877, May 26, Dec. 15; 1878, Dec. 14; 1879, May 31; 1880, Jan. 17, Apr. 10, May 1; 1882, Apr. 29, May 6, 13; 1883, Oct. 20; 1884, May 24, June 7, 14, July 12, 19; 1885, May 16, 23, June 6, 13, Dec. 12; 1886, Aug. 21; 1888, Dec. 8; 1889, June 8; 1891, Jan. 17; 1892, Jan. 2, 16, Dec. 24; 1904, Sept. 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, Nov. 3

Day of publication changed Jan. 2-7, 1897; Mar. 30-Apr. 7, 1922.

Monthly Offering. m. except July & Aug. (irreg.)

1858, Mar.* (v. 1 no. 1); May; June; Sept.*; Oct.; Nov.; Dec.
1859, Jan.; Feb.; May; June; Dec.

Note.—Issued by the scholars of Collegiate Institute.

New Jersey Standard. w. First issue, (Apr. 1, 1852? See also Ellis, 603)

1852, Apr. 8 (v. 1 no. 2); May 20; Dec. 8, 22
1853, Apr. (6), 20; May 4-18; Aug. 3, 24*; Nov. 2; Dec. 28
1854, Feb. 1, 8, 22*; Apr. 12

Day of publication changed between May 20 and Dec. 8, 1852.

April 8-May 20, 1852 published at Middletown Point; Dec. 8, 1852-Apr. 12, 1854 at Middletown Point and Keyport.

See note under Democratic Banner & Monmouth County Advertiser, Matawan, N. J.

Note.—From 1855-1858 this paper was published at Keyport & Middletown Point, and from 1859 on, at Red Bank, N. J. For lists of the Library's files for these years see entries under Keyport and Red Bank.

New Jersey Weekly Times and Middletown Point & Keyport Advertiser. w. First issue, (1857? See Ellis, 839)

1859, Nov. 2 (v. 2 no. 27)

Olive Branch. w.

1847, Oct. 7 (N. S. v. 3 no. 1, w. no. 105); Nov. 4, 11*; Dec. 16, 23
1848, Jan. 20, 27*; Feb. 10, 17; Mar. (2), 9, (23), 30; Apr. 6, 27; May 4; June 1, 29*

Extra for Dec. 8, 1847

Union. w. First issue, (Sept. 18, 1845? See also Ellis, 839)

1845, Nov. 6 (v. 1 no. 8); Dec. 11
1846, Jan. 15; Mar. 5; Apr. 2, 9, 30; June 11, 25; Dec. 17, 31
1847, Jan. 14, 28*; Mar. 11*; July 22, 29

NEW MONMOUTH, N. J. Formerly Chanceville, N. J.

Bright Side: A journal of pastime.

v. 1 no. 3, 5-10 (1870-1880?)

Directory. Devoted exclusively to Monmouth County intelligence. semi-m (1 & 15th). First issue, (June 15, 1858?)

1859, May 1 (v. 2 no. 10); Sept. 15; Oct. 11; Nov. 1; Dec. 15

Note.—Published weekly on and after Oct. 11, 1859 until the election ends. Twelve numbers to the volume.

Gossip: A journal devoted to the fanciful. Feb. 1-Mar. 25, 1870 w.; Apr.-Aug., 1870 m.; Dec. 8, 1870-Mar. 2, 1871 w. and semi-m. thereafter.

1870, Feb. 1-Mar. 25; Apr. (v. 3 no. 1); May; Aug.; Dec. 8-29
1871, Jan. 5, 19-Mar. 2, 30-June 8

Gossip. (Continued).

Day of publication changed Feb. 22-Mar. 4, 1870. No publication for Feb. 16, 1871
Note.—Prints debates of New Monmouth Lyceum.

Monmouth County Directory. semi-m. (1 & 15th)
1858, Sept. 15 (v. 2 no. 4)

Semi-monthly Shanghai. m. until Jan., 1858; semi-m. thereafter. First issue, (June, 1857?)
Title varies:
Jan., 1858—Shanghai Monthly
Apr. 1-June 15, 1858—Semi-monthly Shanghai

1858, Jan. (v. 1 no. 8); Apr. 1 (v. 1 no. 14); May 1; June 1, 15

Shanghai: Something tall. w. (irreg.) First issue, (Aug. 18, 1855?)
1855, Aug. 25 (v. 1 no. 2); Dec. 29
1856, Jan. 5, 19; May 10; July 12
Note.—Wood cut illustration on heading and section called "Our Galery."

Shanghai Monthly—See Semi-monthly Shanghai

Spirit of the Age. semi-m. (every other week)
1873, Jan. 1 (v. 1 no. 1)-Apr. 30; May 28-Aug. 6; Sept. 3-Oct. 1, 29; Nov. 26-Dec. 10
1874, Jan. 21; Feb. 4; Mar. 4; Apr. 1, 29-July 22; Aug. 19; Dec. 30
1875, Jan. 13, 27
Supplement for Jan. 22, 1873

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

Ocean Grove Bulletin.
1874, Aug. 18 (No. 1); 22 (No. 2)

Ocean Grove Record. w. First issue, June 5, 1875 (Ellis, 863)
1881, Apr. 9 (v. 7 no. 15)
1882, Nov. 4
1883, Oct. 20

Ocean Grove Times and the Shore Times. w.
1935, Mar. 15 (v. 60 no. 11)—date.

RED BANK, N. J.

Democrat. w.
1882, Nov. 25 (v. 1 no. 1)
1883, Sept. 11
Day of publication changed between Nov. 25, 1882 and Sept. 11, 1883

Echo. Est. 1904 (Ayer, 625)
1911, June 15 (v. 7 no. 43); Sept. 14
1912, June 6
Note.—Negro. (N. J. E. A., 1934)

New Jersey Standard—See Red Bank Standard.

Red Bank Register. w.
1878, June 27 (v. 1 no. 1)—date*†
*Partial or mutilated copies for 1882, June 28; 1931, Sept. 2
†Missing—1883, July 11; 1890, Oct. 22; 1933, July 12
Supplements or extras for 1881, Sept. 21, Dec. 24; 1882, Nov. 6; 1907, Mar. 18; 1933, Mar. 24, Apr. 7
Day of publication changed June 9-15, 1881; Nov. 28-Dec. 6, 1934.

Red Bank Standard. w.
Title varies:
1859, Feb. 4-1881, Nov. 4; 1904, Oct. 21-1910, May 27—New Jersey Standard
1901, Jan. 5-1904, Oct. 14—Standard
1912, Feb. 16—date—Red Bank Standard

1859, Feb. 4-18; Mar. 4, 11; Dec. 2
1860, Jan. 6*; Feb. 3-24
1862, Sept. 12
1863, Jan. 16; Feb. 20; Mar. 6, 13; Apr. 24; May 22; Oct. 2
1864, June 17
1869, Apr. 2-1871, Mar. 31
1878, Sept. 20; Oct. 4-18; Nov. 1, 8
1879, May 9
1880, May 28
1881, Nov. 4
1901, Jan. 5-1904, Dec. 30
1906, June 1*-1910, May 27†
1912, Feb. 16; July 5
1913, Feb. 28
1922, Sept. 1, 15
1928, Jan. 6-Nov. 9*, 23; Dec. 7
1929, Jan. 4-Feb. 8, 22-Mar. 1, 15-Oct. 4, 18-Nov. 22; Dec. 6-27
1930, Jan. 3-July 18; Aug. 1-Dec. 26
1931, Jan. 2-July 31; Aug. 14-Oct. 16, 30-Dec. 25
1932, Jan. 1-Feb. 26; Mar. 11-Apr. 22; May 6-27; July 22, 29; Oct. 7*; Nov. 25-Dec. 30
1933, Jan. 6-June 29; July 20, 27; Aug. 10, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21-Oct. 12, 26-Dec. 28

Red Bank Standard. (Continued).

1934, Jan. 4; Feb. 1-Mar. 15; Apr. 5-July 19; Aug. 2-Sept. 27; Oct. 11, 25-Dec. 27

1935, Jan. 3—date

*Also for 1869, Apr. 2-1870, Jan. 28, May 13; 1906, June 1, Dec. 14; 1907, June 7, Oct. 18; 1908, May 29, Aug. 14; 1909, Jan. 8; 1930, Feb. 14; 1931, Sept. 25; 1933, Feb. 17, Mar. 2.

†Missing—Dec. 7, 1906

Supplements or extras for 1869, June 18; 1870, May 6, Dec. 9; 1871, Jan. (13), Feb. 10, 17, 24, Mar. 24, 31; 1906, June 25; 1907, Sept. 11; 1908, Sept. 1; 1909, Mar. 8.

Day of publication changed between Nov. 4, 1881 and Jan. 5, 1901; June 13-19, 1903; Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1933.

Note.—Earlier years published at Middletown Point and Keyport and entered under Matawan and Keyport, by title of New Jersey Standard in this list.

Shrewsbury City Advocate.
1879, May 5 (v. 1 no. 1)

Standard—See Red Bank Standard

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

Sea Bright News. w.
1901, Feb. 23*

Sea Bright Sentinel. w.
1897, Oct. 7* (17th year, no. 18)—1905, Nov. 10*†
1918, Sept. 21

*Also for 1897, Oct. 14-Dec. 30; 1898, May 12; 1899, Apr. 14-May (12), July 21, Sept. 1; 1901, June 28-July 26; 1902, Dec. 19, 26; 1905, Aug. 25. Files for 1897-1905 in bad condition.

†Missing—1899, Apr. 21, June 9, 23, July 28-Aug. 25, Nov. 10; 1900, Nov. 30; 1901, Sept. 6; 1903, July 31, Oct. 23; 1904, July 15; 1905, Mar. 31, Apr. 28, June 30, Sept. 15.

Day of publication changed July 14-15, 1898; Sept. 29-Oct. 7, Oct. 7-13, 1899

Sea Bright Sentinel. d.
1905, July 4 (v. 1 no. 1)-Aug. 25*, 28*-31

*Also for Aug. 21, 1905

SEA GIRT, N. J.

Daily Guard.

1882, Sept. 5 (v. 1 no. 1)

Note.—Published during G. A. R. encampment at Sea Girt from Sept. 5 to 9 inclusive.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.

Seaside Gazette. Devoted to shore interests between Belmar and Manasquan.—See Spring Lake Gazette.

Spring Lake Gazette. w.

Title varies:

1891, Mar. 7-1906, Oct. 12—Seaside Gazette. Devoted to shore interests between Belmar & Manasquan.

1935, Mar. 7—date—Spring Lake Gazette

1891, Mar. 7 (v. 15 no. 1); Sept. 12
1897, Jan. 15
1906, Oct. 12
1935, Mar. 7—date

Day of publication changed between Sept. 12, 1891 and Jan. 15, 1897; between Oct. 12, 1906 and Mar. 7, 1935.

Note.—The Seaside Gazette published at Spring Lake was an outgrowth of the Manasquan Seaside, published at Manasquan in 1877 as the Sea-side. The Sea-side consolidated with the Gazette and Mirror Publishing company, and the title of the paper was changed to the Seaside Gazette. (H. of M. C., I, 203; Ellis, 802). On the heading margin of the Spring Lake Gazette is found: Gazette and Mirror, Established 1882. Manasquan Seaside, Established 1877.

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The NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX

By Norma Lippincott Swan

A number of years ago while searching through the files of The *Harbinger* in Newberry Library, Chicago, for material on Brook Farm, that brief but interesting experiment in co-operative living made famous by Hawthorne, Ripley, Dana, Channing and other well known New England writers and thinkers, I happened upon a contribution in the volume dated 1846, which was entitled "Extracts from a Letter Written by a Visitor to the North American Phalanx in Monmouth County, New Jersey." I recall distinctly my surprise at finding that the Phalanx in Monmouth County, located scarcely a dozen miles from my home, had been of sufficient interest to the outside world not only to attract a visitor from Boston but even to find its way into print in a Boston paper. I suspect that my ignorance of the importance of the community which flourished in this county between the years 1843 and 1856 is typical of my generation and perhaps even of the generation contemporary with the colony.

The prevailing impression, as I gained it from older people living in the vicinity, seemed to be that the community was an isolated one, as implied by the local designation "the" Phalanx, still current; that it was composed of long-haired men and short-skirted women, reformers who had come from nowhere in particular, and had settled on an old farm near Red Bank in order to try out a way of living different from their neighbors; that after carrying on more or less unsuccessfully for a few years, in spite of Horace Greeley's help, they were obliged to give up and move away; and only the name and a picturesque old building or two owned by descendants of one of the members, remain to call to memory the folly of the attempt. Thus was the matter summed up, very likely with a disapproving shake of the head over the community's rumored disregard for morals.

A member of the Monmouth County Historical Association who read a paper before the Association in 1905 on the more or less local aspects of the North American Phalanx seems to have been somewhat apologetic for having revived a subject which had so long ago passed into the limbo of things forgotten. No such apology is

called for today. The need for social readjustment is even greater now than when the Monmouth County reformers were courageously putting their socialistic theories to the test. The subject may well be considered not only as a matter of local history, but also for the purpose of comparing the remedies proposed nearly a hundred years ago with the various panaceas offered today.

It is a significant fact that while books on social reform deal with the North American Phalanx respectfully and sometimes at considerable length, the county and state histories ignore the subject or give it scant attention. Ellis's *History of Monmouth County,* 1885, confines its notice chiefly to a somewhat fantastic account of a funeral service held at the Phalanx when its first member died. Lee's *New Jersey as a Colony and as a State,* a widely read four volume history by the leading historian of the state published in 1902, devotes a chapter to the Phalanx, belittling if not contemptuous in tone; one wonders to what extent Lee is responsible for the scant approval with which it has been the fashion locally to regard the community. Neither the three volume *History of the New Jersey Coast,* published 1902, nor *New Jersey A History,* in four volumes, published by the American Historical Society in 1930 mentions the North American Phalanx.

Fortunately there is no lack of first-hand material concerning the experiment of nearly a century ago. The fullest and most valuable source of information is the reminiscences of Mrs. Julia Bucklin Giles, whose father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Bucklin, and whose uncle, Charles Sears, were pioneers and leaders in the colony. Mrs. Giles was six years old when she came to Monmouth County and during the twelve years of the community's existence, as a child and a young woman she entered fully into the life around her. Her record, written a half century after the experiment, in the mellow light of old age, is both interesting and authoritative. The second in importance is the statement of Charles Sears, brother of Mrs. Giles, sometime president of the community and referred to, by those who knew him, as "the leading mind" of the enterprise. This illuminating document, now in the possession of Yale University, written at the end of the ninth year of the community's existence and endorsed by practically all the adult members of the community, sets

forth the theories and aims of the members, their achievements up to that time, and their hopes for the future. This report is to be found almost in its entirety in Noyes' *American Socialisms,* published in 1870 and long since out of print. This book is, without doubt, the best published source of information concerning all the socialistic communities in existence in this country during the first half of the nineteenth century. Also to be found in Noyes are accounts of the three visits to Monmouth County made by A. J. Macdonald, a Scotchman interested in social readjustment in England, who came to this country for the purpose of investigating social experiments in America. Macdonald devoted much of his life to visiting the various communities and recording his impressions. *American Socialisms* also contains personal accounts of the Phalanx by N. C. Meeker, one of the editors of the *New York Tribune,* by C. Neidhardt, one time a member of the Phalanx community and later editor of a socialistic journal, and by George Ripley, the founder of Brook Farm and distinguished author and humanitarian, who was closely associated with the Monmouth County community after the New England colony dissolved. Fredrika Bremer, the leading Swedish feminist and authoress of her day, was twice a guest at the Phalanx during her two years' visit to this country 1849-1851 and her letters from America published in Sweden after her return home give a vivid picture of the Phalanx as seen through foreign eyes. William A. Hinds, the author of *American Communities,* has a chapter on The North American Phalanx, based upon observations which he made during two visits. Charles A. Dana, the famous editor of the New York *Sun,* who was a member of Brook Farm in early life, later became deeply interested in the Monmouth County experiment and frequently wrote about it in his paper. From the records left by these and other reliable witnesses, it is not difficult to trace the history of the community and give a fairly accurate account of the life as lived by its members.

First, however, we should glance in the direction of some of the forerunners of the North American Phalanx and note the forces at work which produced it and similar attempts at co-operation in social and industrial life. So far from being unique, as the local designation, "the" Phalanx would seem to imply, the North American

Phalanx was but one of over fifty similar experiments in the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century. So popular had they become, Emerson wrote Carlyle in 1840 that anyone you met in the street might produce a new community project from his waistcoat pocket. If we set the number at fifty we do not include the purely religious communities, such as the Shakers and the Moravians, nor those having a foreign origin, such as the Venezuelan and the Brazilian, nor several Spiritualistic attempts at community life. Macdonald, whose list is as accurate as it was possible for him to make it through visits to every living community of which he heard and to the sites of many which had disbanded, enumerates sixty-nine. Fifteen of these were called phalanxes, each with some distinguishing prefix, usually geographical.

The sixty-nine communities were distributed over twelve of the twenty-six states then forming the Union; they were located in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Tennessee and Texas. Only a rough estimate could be made of the population of these communities, but it was thought to have been about nine thousand. Their holdings were truly enormous; Macdonald reckons them at 140,000 acres. Of course, much of this country was still wilderness in the early 1800's and land was cheap and easily acquired, so easily acquired, in fact, that the lust for land was the cause of the downfall of a number of the communities whose monuments were abandoned sawmills and a few deserted cabins. The most of the colonies were short-lived; twelve lasted less than a year; some died almost before they were born. The longest-lived were the purely religious colonies, some of which are still in existence; among them are the Shaker and the Oneida communities. It would seem that religious conviction forms a stronger bond in communal life than merely a love of humanity. Of the purely socialistic or non-religious communities, the North American Phalanx with twelve years of existence to its credit is generally believed to have lasted the longest.

How can these numerous attempts to find a cure for social ills be accounted for? Can they be traced to a common origin? Various explanations have been offered. Historians point out the fact that during periods of financial depression men's minds are busy with

schemes for social betterment. There were two such periods in this country during the first half of the nineteenth century, one in the first decade following the Napoleonic wars and another which began in Jackson's administration in the 1830's and continued until the discovery of gold in California in 1849. Charles A. Dana associated the origin of these communities with the abolition movement, the insistence upon social democracy as well as political democracy. Noyes parallels the movement with the great religious revivals under Nettleton in 1817 and Finney in 1831-33. The impulse was not felt in this country alone. In England, to quote John Morley, "a great wave of humanity, of benevolence, of desire for improvement—a great wave of social sentiment in short—poured itself among all who had the faculty of large and disinterested thinking." And on the continent of Europe philosophers were believing that things dreamed of were at last to be realized.

Some of the schemes to reform society were fantastic in the extreme. Dana, in his address on Brook Farm given at the University of Michigan in 1897, remarks that the originators sometimes attached moral principles to things which had no relation to morality and set up standards which seem exceedingly fine-spun to us today. He relates that Bronson Alcott, father of Louisa M. Alcott, whom he describes as "a gentleman of distinction in his day, a philosopher and a writer of singular subtlety and elevation," established a small colony called Fruitlands near Boston where some of Alcott's theories were put into effect. No fire was used in cooking, all food was eaten in its natural state. No horses or oxen were coerced into ploughing, all the land must be spaded. No animals were to be deprived of life to furnish food. No woolen clothing was to be worn because nature gave the sheep its fleece for warmth and protection. No cotton clothing could be worn because American cotton was produced by slave labor and to wear cotton was to compromise with slavery. Only linen raiment could be worn with a clear conscience. Dana recalled having met two of Alcott's associates while he was driving one winter day. They looked cold in their linen overcoats and they admitted that they were cold. They accepted his invitation to ride home with him. When dinner-time came they were quite willing to take seats at table but they assured their host that they had brought their own

food. They produced a bag of apples and one of uncooked cracked wheat and confined their meal to these.

The greater number of the communities organized during the first half of the nineteenth century falls into two groups—their inspiration can be traced to two men—Robert Owen and Charles Fourier. Neither of these men were American; their theories stirred England and France before they affected the United States. Both were rich and influential, both devoted their lives to endeavoring to make the world a better place.

Owen, the owner of large cotton-mills at New Lanark, Scotland, introduced his scheme of socialism in 1817 when English pauperism had become a grave national problem. The condition of the English worker at that time was dire. Owen wrought marvels in improving the condition of his operatives by establishing a successful community. Visitors to this community at New Lanark, of whom it is estimated there were two thousand a year for a period of ten years, instead of dirt, drunkenness, squalor and stunted children found comfort, plenty, moral conduct, ruddy cheeks, happy faces. Owen's unquestioned achievements at New Lanark gave him reputation and credit not only in England, where his advice was sought by the highest government officials, but in other countries as well, and ambassadors and representatives of foreign governments were his guests and friends. It is interesting to note that the words *socialism* and *socialist* were coined in England in 1835 and first used in discussions which arose concerning Owen's proposed "Association of All Classes of All Nations"; because Owen and his school felt that so little was to be accomplished through political control they laid all emphasis upon the necessity for social improvement and reconstruction, and these terms came to be recognized as suitable and distinctive.

When Owen first came to this country in 1824, his appearance produced a national excitement comparable to a wide-spread religious revival or a political campaign. He lectured everywhere to huge crowds, including the President and the members of the House of Representatives. He affirmed in his lectures that "human nature is radically good and is capable of being trained, educated and placed from birth in such a manner that all ultimately must become united,

good, wise, healthy and happy." It is to be noted that these results were to be gained through environment and education only; religion had no place in his program.

According to his son, Robert Dale Owen, who was himself a reformer as well as a lawyer and a member of Congress, Owen saw in the magnificent domain of 30,000 acres in Indiana which he bought from Father Rapp, "an opportunity for gratifying his one ruling desire—a vast theatre on which to try his plans for social reform." There he made a beginning which thrilled the whole world. He rechristened the community New Harmony, the town still bears that name, and in his lectures he invited the industrious and well-disposed of all nations to migrate there. Within six weeks, in the buildings which had been previously built by the Rappists, he had housed a population of eight hundred people, the character of whom was as good as might be expected under the circumstances. Macdonald compares the results of such a method of recruiting with those gained by advertising for a wife. The proprietor—for Owen kept the land in his own name—spent money lavishly in order to start the organization, and having seen it under way he returned to Scotland during the first year leaving the ship, to use Macdonald's figure, with nearly a thousand passengers and no captain. The result was what might have been expected, shipwreck. Owen had succeeded admirably in a factory but he had failed miserably on a kept the land in his own name—spent money lavishly in order to start farm. His faith in human nature was too great. He thought that an ideal environment would, in one generation, make of men new creatures. But he waved his magic wand in vain. Probably if he had attempted less he would have achieved more.

Although Owen's vast experiment on the banks of the Wabash failed, and a half dozen or more smaller ones inspired by Owen likewise passed out of the picture, interest in the cause did not abate. The same sort of men, in many cases the same men, who took part in the Owen movement were later inspired by Fourier. Charles Fourier, probably the most celebrated of the French socialistic writers, was born in 1772. He was rich, highly educated and travelled. He spent many years in working out a system of co-operative or united effort by means of which he believed that full and harmonious

development might be given to human nature. His fundamental proposition was that the universe is governed by laws and that man, by means of reason, can distinguish those laws and can apply them to the organization of society. When this shall have been done, social harmony will reign and unhappiness will be unknown.

Fourier encompassed the whole world in his plan. His unit of society was a phalanx, named for the Greek military formation. A phalanx should consist of approximately two thousand persons, and would correspond roughly to a township. In such a group, Fourier argued, there would be enough representatives of every trade and profession, when all were set to work—there were to be no drones in his hive—to make the colony self-sustaining and economically independent. Three or four phalanxes would form a union; three or four unions, a district; a number of districts a province. Nations, empires, regions, continents, and finally a world unity would be formed by similar combinations. Surplus products were to be exchanged between phalanxes. Industrial armies were to be sent out to prepare new lands for occupation. Government, as far as there was any, was to be republican in form with an annual election of officers. Since all was harmony there would be no soldiers, policemen or criminals.

Each phalanx was to be housed in a huge building or, as Fourier termed it, a central palace called a phalanstery. The privacy of family life was to be preserved by each family having an apartment of its own, but there was to be a common dining room and all activities connected with living were to be carried on co-operatively. Fourier did not believe in abolishing private property or inheritance, at least not at first—in this respect he and Owen differed most widely—and there might be richer and poorer members, but, and this point was emphasized, the rich and poor were to intermingle in order that the broad distinction between them which is so often a painful feature in actual society, might become imperceptible. Neither did Fourier believe in communism; in this respect he differed from both Owen and Karl Marx, the founder of German socialism. The French philosopher advocated, not government ownership of land and machinery, but joint-stock ownership of property held jointly, with each stockholder receiving his share of the profits which he had

helped to earn as well as the amount earned by the capital which he had invested in the enterprise. By this plan a resident stockholder in a successful community, (some stockholders were non-resident), would receive an income from three sources; interest on the money which he had invested, a share of the profits earned by his labors which in a private enterprise goes to the owner of the business, and his daily wages.

Aside from the provision for perfect social equality and equality of opportunity, including education, the practical argument was the economy of the scheme. Fourier believed that associative living would economize expenditure and effort to such a degree that a man need work only ten years of his life from three to five hours a day. A thousand people in one great combined household could be fed, clothed and lodged much more economically than if each family had its own separate dwelling. The modern apartment house is, of course, a partial demonstration of this idea.

Fourier died a disappointed man, having exhausted his own fortune and having hoped in vain that some philanthropist would come forward with the two million dollars which he needed to put his plans into operation. After his death in 1837 his party made a great many converts in France and many communities were formed to test his system, but it is said that in every case where his ideas were followed in detail the attempt failed.

It was Albert Brisbane, father of Arthur Brisbane, who introduced Fourier's plan of social re-organization to the American public. He had lived a number of years in Paris where he had become acquainted with the French philosopher and his views, and upon his return to America he became an enthusiastic and ardent advocate of the doctrine of association. His *Social Destiny of Man,* an exposition of Fourier's teaching published in 1840, attracted immediate attention. The dissemination of these ideas received a great impetus when, in 1842, the columns of the *New York Tribune* founded by Horace Greeley the year before, opened its columns to Brisbane and his socialistic teachings. One morning in the spring of that year the following announcement appeared: "This column has been purchased by the advocates of Association in order to lay their principles before the public. Its editorship is entirely distinct from that of the

Tribune." By this device which Noyes calls a paper within a paper, Brisbane became the independent editor of a small daily with all the *Tribune's* subscribers for his readers and yet the *Tribune* could not be held responsible for Brisbane's teachings. It was known, however, that Greeley was very much in sympathy with Fourierism and it was thought by some that the arrangement might prove harmful to the *Tribune* but, on the contrary, its circulation increased by leaps and bounds. Greeley's rivals in the journalistic field persisted in referring scathingly to the *Tribune* as "our Fourierite contemporary" and prophesied such dire calamities as the result of following Fourier's teachings that Greeley finally remarked editorially, "Should the *Tribune* get much further ahead of the *Herald* in circulation and business we shall expect to hear that Fourier was a Fiji cannibal and the original contriver of Asiatic cholera."

Greeley's biographer, William Alexander Linn, traces Greeley's interest in social reform to the fact that the editor was born in New England where so many isms of social and religious life have had their beginning, and to his own hard experience in childhood on a New England farm, the memory of which led him to believe that there was something wrong in a social system which made man's struggle for existence so hard. Whatever it was that prompted him, his columns always reflected his sympathy for the less-favored and the oppressed. Some of his declarations are as pertinent today as when they were written. The *New Yorker,* founded by Greeley in 1834 and considered the best literary journal of the time, ran a series of articles on "What shall be done for the Laborer?" in which was enunciated the principle that "the basis of all social and moral reform lies in the practical recognition of the Right of every human being to demand of the community an opportunity to labor and to receive a just reward of such labor." In an editorial in the *Tribune* in 1841, Greeley based his allegiance to Fourierism upon its demand for justice to the laborer: "We have written something and shall yet write much more in illustration and advocacy of the great social revolution which our age is destined to commence in rendering all useful Labor at once instructive and honorable, and banishing Want and all its consequent degradation from the globe. The germ of this revolution is developed in the writings of Charles Fourier."

Brisbane edited his column in the *Tribune* with great ability and set forth with skill and persuasiveness all the popular features of Fourierism—Attractive Industry, Compound Economics, Democracy of Association, etc. Noyes says, "He noted the celebrations of Fourier's birthday, he enticed the rich, he encouraged the poor, he aroused the laboring classes, he answered objections and disarmed prejudices. He even suggested that state legislatures might do well to advance a half million dollars to promote Association, taking mortgages on lands and on personal estates. He was beating the drum," says Noyes, "from March, 1842, to April, 1843, and by the summer of 1843 Phalanxes by the dozen were on the march for the new world of wealth and harmony."

One important result of Brisbane's advocacy of Association was the conversion of Brook Farm to Fourierism. The Brook Farm community began in 1842, about a year before the Monmouth County experiment started, and lasted six years. Mrs. Giles points out that during the time the two communities were in existence members of Brook Farm frequently visited the Phalanx, friendships were formed, and when the New England colony dissolved several of its members joined the Phalanx. Because of this close connection between the two communities, it seems worthwhile to give at this point a short account of the New England experiment.

The father of Brook Farm was the Reverend George Ripley, graduate of Harvard and Cambridge Divinity School, a distinguished writer, translator and journalist. Dana in his tribute to Ripley in the *Sun* (1880) at the time of Ripley's death, said that Brook Farm was "at once the fruit of Ripley's democratic convictions and his weariness with the unsatisfactory routine of conventional society as he found it existing around him in Boston forty years before." Those who joined Ripley were generally known as Trancendentalists, members of a school of philosophy which taught that the soul communes with regions that lie beyond or transcend the senses, and has intimations of divine truth which the senses cannot reveal. Emerson was the chief exponent of this philosophy. One idea held by the Transcendentalists and first formulated by Bancroft, the historian, was that democracy should be the guiding principle not only in politics but that it should rule every phase of life, social as well as

political. Those who associated themselves with Ripley as founders of Brook Farm were men and women eminent in religion and society —scholars, thinkers, writers, clergymen. They formed a joint-stock company and bought a farm of two hundred acres in West Roxbury eight miles out of Boston where they proceeded to put their theories into practice.

Elizabeth P. Peabody, sister-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne and of Horace Mann, besides being a woman of considerable literary reputation in her own right, wrote pontifically in the *Dial,* the organ of Transcendentalism and Brook Farm, that it seemed wise "to quit the old diseased carcass which now goes by the name of civilization." She expressed the hope that in time Brook Farm would be enabled "to provide not only for all necessities but all the elegancies desired for bodily and spiritual health; books, collections for science, works of art, beautiful amusements. These are to be common to all." Emerson, who was associated with the beginnings of the movement but who was too much of an individualist to join the community, mentions some of the members in his lecture on Brook Farm; George William Curtis, who was later editor of *Putnam's Magazine* and of the "Editor's Easy Chair" in *Harper's Monthly* and a political as well as social reformer; Curtis's brother who had studied at Oxford, England; the Reverend Theodore Parker, an ardent abolitionist and friend of William Lloyd Garrison, and a Unitarian preacher whose controversial sermons and writings stirred all New England; the Reverend W. H. Channing, a student of socialism in France and England and the nephew and successor of Dr. William Ellery Channing, the leader of the Unitarian movement; Hawthorne, the novelist, who withdrew from the community after a few months but who remained long enough to gain first-hand material for his *Blithedale Romance;* Margaret Fuller, one of the most distinguished women writers of her day, co-editor with Emerson of the *Dial* and later literary critic on the *New York Tribune.* Closely associated with Mr. and Mrs. Ripley in the school which gained Brook Farm great repute, was John S. Dwight, a musical critic, one of the translators for Ripley's *Foreign Standard Literature* and an editor of the *Harbinger,* the weekly devoted to religion and literature, which succeeded the *Dial.* Another member of the faculty was Charles A. Dana, who was later

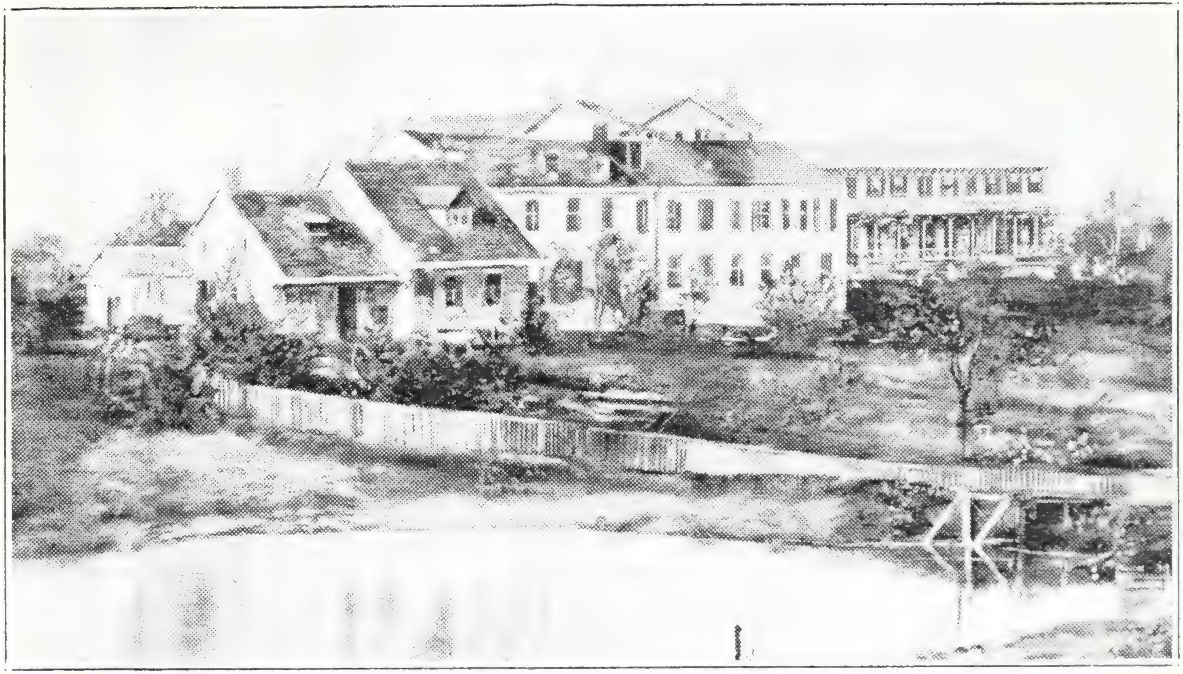
to become assistant-editor of the *Tribune,* editor-in-chief of the *Sun* and Assistant-Secretary of War. These and a very considerable group of others, not members of the community but generally in sympathy with its aims, were contributors to the two Brook Farm publications —the *Dial* and the *Harbinger.* In this group may be mentioned Whittier and Lowell; Thomas Wentworth Higginson; Henry James, father of William James the psychologist and Henry James the novelist; Parke Godwin, the son-in-law of William Cullen Bryant with whom he was associated on the *New York Evening Post;* and W. W. Story, well known art critic and sculptor. Noyes points out that many of these men were in the prime of youth in the 1840's and that socialism was their first love: later, stern reality may have put a different aspect on their early dream, but socialism fertilized their thought in many ways and through them the intellect and heart of the nation.

At the National Convention of Associationists held in New York City in April, 1844, Brook Farm was represented by Dana. He spoke enthusiastically of the work that had been accomplished and assured his hearers that at Brook Farm they had abolished servitude, that for three years they had all been servants of each other, with no man master. "We do freely, from the love of it, with joy and thankfulness, those duties which are usually discharged by domestics. The man who performs one of these duties—he who digs a ditch or executes any other repulsive work—is not at the foot of the social scale; he is at the head of it." Some of his statements on this occasion have a strangely modern ring: "We are able already not only to assign manual labor to its just rank and dignity but to insure to it its just reward. Here, I think, we may justly claim that we have made some advance upon civilized society. In the best society, . . . with very small exceptions, labor has never had its just reward. Everywhere the gain is to the pocket of the employer. He makes the money. The toiler toils for him and is his servant. The interest of the laborer is not consulted in the arrangements of industry . . . The stream [of profit] all runs into the pocket of the employer, not one little rill is suffered to run into the pockets of those who do the work. We [at Brook Farm] are able to distribute the results and advantages which accrue from labor in a joint ratio."

In his address on Brook Farm given fifty years later to the students at Ann Arbor, Dana humorously described the part he played in the community. He was a student at Harvard when the community started. He had over-taxed his eyes not, as he confessed from studying too much, but from sitting up till three o'clock in the morning to finish reading by candle-light Dickens' *Oliver Twist* which had just been published. He was sent to Brook Farm with the hope that outdoor work would help him regain his sight. He put on the blue robe which all the workers wore and helped Ripley clean out the cow stables, he was head-waiter in the common dining-room and he taught modern languages in the school room. He assured his hearers that each one did the work assigned him cheerfully, for it was more fun to work than to shirk.

In the fall of 1846, just as Miss Peabody's prophesy that Brook Farm would ultimately be able to provide not only for the necessities but also for the elegancies of life was about to be fulfilled, the handsome phalanstery, three stories high and one hundred and seventy-five feet long, into which the Brook Farmers had put all their money, burned down. Because the building was not finished it had not yet been insured, and the entire amount invested in it was lost. Winter was coming on and the heads of the community decided that it would be wiser to disband. Ripley stayed to settle affairs and when accounts were closed every debt was paid in full. But Ripley no longer possessed the fine library that he had previously owned; he had sold it to pay off the creditors. Dana's comment on the incident is, "We were all very proud of the fact, but Mr. Ripley never spoke of it."

In the first number of an independent paper called The *Phalanx* established in New York by Brisbane in October, 1843, an announcement was made concerning the Association in Monmouth County, New Jersey, "projected upon a larger scale than any yet started. It is to be called the North American Phalanx and has been undertaken by a company of enterprising gentlemen from Albany." The Monmouth County enterprise was to be a test experiment in which Fourierism in this country staked its all. Brisbane was busy with its beginnings; Parke Godwin sponsored it; Greeley was vice-president and stockholder. Its ambitious name and its proximity to New York City both gave it added importance.



The main buildings of the North American Phalanx as they appeared while the community was in existence.

BY COURTESY OF THE RED BANK REGISTER.

Charles Sears, in the history which he gave to Macdonald in 1852 upon the latter's visit to Monmouth County, described the inception of the enterprise as follows: "Among those who, after following Brisbane's expositions, became interested in the idea of social progress were a few persons from New York, Troy, Catskill and Albany who from reading and interchange of views were induced to unite in an organization for the purpose of deliberately and methodically investigating the doctrines of Fourier's social reform as expounded by Albert Brisbane, deeming the doctrines worthy of the most profound and serious consideration.

"These persons in April, 1843, organized themselves into the Albany Branch of the North American Phalanx, opened a correspondence with Brisbane, Greeley, Channing, Ripley and others. During the summer a commission was appointed [this commission consisted of Brisbane and Allan Warden of the Albany Exchange] to explore the country, particularly near New York and Philadelphia, for a suitable site upon which to commence the foundation of new social institutions. A site was selected in Monmouth County about forty miles south of New York City and on August 13, 1843, at the Albany Exchange, the North American Phalanx was organized by adopting a constitution and subscribing to a covenant to invest in the capital stock. The number of subscribers to the stock was disappointingly few, only ten qualifying with an aggregate subscription of $8,000. This, by common consent, was the absolute minimum of men and means. But the few who had committed themselves to the movement went forward determined to do what they could to make a worthy commencement, hoping that the germs of new institutions might fairly be planted."

It will be seen from Sears' statement that the Monmouth County experiment was undertaken thoughtfully and intelligently. Like the Brook Farmers, its members had the highest motives. They were not as literary or philosophical as the New Englanders, but their chances for success were the greater for that fact. Dana described them as shrewd, practical men; Ripley thought very highly of them; Hinds, the author of *American Communities*, regarded Charles Sears as the ablest leader developed during the Fourier campaign.

The domain selected after the commission had investigated a great many sites in New Jersey and Pennsylvania was the old Van Mater farm located about four miles from Red Bank, then a village. It contained 673 acres and it was bought by Allan Warden, Thomas Guest and Nathan French from Hendrick Longstreet and Daniel Holmes for the sum of $14,000 or about twenty dollars an acre. Lee, in his history, speaks of the farm as of little value, but the description given in the bill of sale printed in the *Monmouth* [Freehold] *Democrat,* August 23, 1855, enumerates "the great natural advantages and resources, such as arable uplands about 315 acres well adapted to farming; natural meadows from which two crops a year can be cut, about 70 acres; woodlands well-timbered with oak, hickory, chestnut and locust, about 220 acres; . . . all bountifully watered by springs and brooks, together with extensive marl beds (Hop Brook and Dry Bank)." Ripley, after his first visit to the Phalanx May 14, 1846, while Brook Farm was still in existence, wrote that Mr. Sears had shown him over "the beautiful, I may say truly enchanting domain, combining so many picturesque attractions with rare agricultural capabilities. Our friends here have no doubt been singularly fortunate in procuring so valuable a domain as the scene of their experiment."

In September, 1843, a few families from Albany, Troy and nearby towns took possession of the domain occupying to overfullness the two farmhouses on the place; in most instances the men preceded their families. They began at once to build a temporary home forty by eighty feet, three stories high, for the accommodation of those who were to come in the following spring. The new building had long corridors on each side of which were suites of rooms for families; the third floor was reserved for bachelors. The two old buildings were connected with the new building and were used as dining room and kitchen. There was a fine picturesque old barn on the place built before the Revolution and this served the Association during the twelve years of its existence.

Since farming was to be the chief industry, the men set to work at once to put the land in condition to raise crops. The farm had previously been worked by slave labor; slavery was abolished in New Jersey in 1846. The tradition was that Van Mater had always

wanted to own a hundred slaves but that deaths prevented him from ever having more than ninety-nine. The soil was found to be impoverished and the workers proceeded to enrich it by spreading marl on it. At that time marl was highly thought of as a fertilizer, and during the period the community lived on the farm forty thousand tons were distributed on the land. Three distinct beds found on Hop Brook furnished an inexhaustible supply; excavations forty feet deep failed to reach the bottom of the vein. Criticism has sometimes been made that the members of the Phalanx knew so little about farming that they poisoned their land with marl. The bill of sale describes the chemical content of the fertilizer as follows: "soluble silicates of potash and soda, besides lime, chlorine, phosphate of lime; in short, all or nearly all the earthy and some of the organic constituents of vegetation." It is interesting to note in this connection that after the dispersal of the Phalanx Charles Sears engaged extensively in shipping marl for fertilizer from Bay Shore, now Atlantic Highlands, to points as distant as New England and Delaware.

Concerning the early experiences of the pioneers, Mrs. Giles says: "Day after day these philosophers and reformers who had never until this time performed any manual labor, worked with shovels and pickaxes from daylight till dark, hoisting in derricks the marl which was carried in carts and spread over the land. The work which would have seemed drudgery under other conditions was hardly felt to be so by those earnest workers in their enthusiasm, as the spirit of unity, the strong feature of group labor, lightened the burden." The first two years of the little co-operative group proved arduous and discouraging. Although the men were of a more practical type than the most of those who joined Brook Farm, nevertheless few had had much experience in farming and their efforts were often misdirected and futile. Returns from their labor at first were small, payments on the property had to be met and money was scarce. Nathan French, one of the pioneers, when recounting in after years the early experiences of the Association, often remarked that during the first winter he and the other Phalanxers lived on buckwheat cakes and sorghum, and during the second winter they lived mostly on buckwheat cakes without sorghum.

In time, however, the fortunes of the colony took a turn for the better. New members joined who were good farmers and expert mechanics; among the latter were Andrew Coleman and John B. Coleman, his brother. During the year 1844 the population numbered about ninety persons, including at one time nearly forty children under the age of sixteen. Crops were planted, teams and implements were bought, the building of shops and mills begun, business organization was systematized, and co-operative living was soon going at full tide. The products of the Phalanx mills,—wheat, rye and buckwheat flour, mustard, cornmeal, hominy and samp—came, in time, to be widely and favorably known. The North American Phalanx marketed the first boxed cereal. All these products, as well as the fresh fruits and vegetables from the farm, found a good market in New York. Later, dried fruits, prepared in a kiln, and bottled fruits and tomatoes sealed in such a manner as to preserve their original flavor, also found ready sale. The trade-mark N. A. P. was a stamp of excellence, and dealers vied with each other to secure the products. The New York markets were reached by water, the Phalanx owning part interest in one steamboat that ran from Red Bank and another that ran from Keyport.

After the community was fairly under way, there were numerous applications for membership, but the applicants were obliged to wait until the industries warranted their admission. By requiring credentials and a long term of probation, the North American Phalanx avoided what had been one of the chief causes of disaster in other communities—Owen's New Harmony, for example. Approved applicants were invited to come as visitors for thirty days; after that, they might be admitted as probationers for one year. During that period they were given the opportunity to try the various kinds of work, and at the same time the members with whom they worked side by side were able to judge of their eligibility for membership. At the end of their probation a vote of the entire membership was taken to decide whether they should be admitted. Because of such careful procedure it was declared that in only one case was a member deemed unworthy and he and his family were required to leave. A year's probation was not too long when one considers the difficulties in the way of adaptation as pointed out by Sears: "Educa-

tion tended strongly to confirm in most minds the force of existing institutions, and after attaining middle-age, or even before this period, the character usually becomes quite fixed, so that to break up habitudes, relinquish prejudices, sunder ties, and to adopt new modes of action, accept modified results and readjust themselves to new conditions was a difficult and to many an almost impossible work."

A question which for awhile divided the colony into two camps in the early days was whether there should be strong central authority with stringent laws, the chief officer being the final court, or whether authority should be distributed. Regarding the settlement of this and other vexing matters, Mr. Sears observed, "It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that our days were spent in labor and our nights in legislation for the first five years."

Perhaps in the matter of labor, the theory and practice of the members of the Phalanx is of the greatest interest to us today. The workers were divided according to Fourier's plan into series with a chief at the head, and each series was divided into groups with a head for each group. The Agricultural Series was divided into the market garden, the marling, the farming, and the orchard groups; the Domestic Series was divided into groups in charge of the cooking, the dishwashing, dining-room, dormitory, halls, lamps, dairy, sewing, dressmaking, millinery; the Manufacturing Series was composed of millers, carpenters, iron-workers, tin-workers and woodmen; the Live Stock Series looked after the horses, cows and oxen; the Festal Series had charge of music, dancing and dramatics. The chiefs of the groups formed what was known as the industrial council. They met every evening to map out the work for the next day and each worker read his assignment on the bulletin board in the saloon before he went to bed. The chief of the agricultural group, if awakened by rain during the night, would lie awake revising his next day's plans. Every able-bodied person, including the children who had reached a proper age, had his or her appointed task. Because of careful planning and supervision there was no confusion, loss of time or idleness. Promptness was insisted upon as a cardinal virtue.

It was Fourier's idea that men should be as happy at work as at play; in order to avoid monotony, a worker should be allowed to change from one kind of work to another before it became tiresome,

and working days were to be short. (Macdonald says that the workers at the Phalanx were encouraged to work longer hours only because it was necessary while the community was making a beginning). However heavily responsibilities may have weighed upon the heads, there seems to have been an atmosphere of joy among the workers at the Phalanx. Ripley, in his first visit, noted the same cheerfulness and elasticity of spirit which was displayed at Brook Farm. Neidhardt, who visited the Monmouth County Phalanx in 1847, spoke of the genial band and happy, smiling countenances full of health and spirits. Poor old Macdonald, whose faith in socialism had been sorely shaken by his having seen so many failures, arrived at the Phalanx one evening in October, 1851, and as he saw the glancing lights through the trees, and heard the sound of voices and strains of music, he was strangely moved; he said that he was almost ready to believe that this was a community where people were really happy. Miss Bremer, the Swedish authoress, questioned the young people while she was on a visit to the Phalanx and they assurred her that they could not imagine themselves as happy anywhere else.

There was, of course, no exploitation of one class by another. Sears, in his history, says, "We have abolished the servile character of labor and the servile relations of employer and employee . . . everyone becoming his own employer, doing that which he is best qualified by endowment to do, receiving for his labor precisely his share of the product as nearly as it can be ascertained while there is no scientific unit of value." Wages were paid on the same principle as at Brook Farm—the least agreeable and the most exhausting being paid for at the highest rate. There was no distinction in regard to age or sex. Sears remarked, "Women earn more, relatively, among us than in existing society." The wages ranged from six to ten cents an hour—the heads received about ten cents a day additional for planning and supervision—a very low pay it would seem, unless we take into account that everything was furnished the members at wholesale cost price, including material for clothing which was made by their own dressmakers, tailors, shoemakers and milliners; and that the cost of food was very low because it was practically all produced on the farm. It is obvious that no one could grow rich under such a system—Fourier negatived that—but with the provisions for the

sick, infirm and the aged which the system guaranteed, if a member spent his life in association there would be no need for saving.

It appears that the results accomplished by the system were remarkable. Visitors invariably noted the fine condition of the farm after a year or two of labor had been spent on it. Mrs. Giles records that in the year 1852 the profit from the farm, exclusive of the orchard was over $2500, and she remarks that there was scarcely a farm in New Jersey or elsewhere that could show such good returns. Macdonald visited the Phalanx in July, 1852, and remarked that their crops looked well, superior to any in the vicinity. He notes the earliness as well as the excellence of the crops; the first bushel of tomatoes had just been sent to New York and sold for eight dollars; the large fields of corn and potaoes were in fine condition and a field of melons was a picture well worth looking at. Mrs. Giles states that in this year the property which cost originally $14,000 was valued at $80,000, with a permanent debt of $12,000 and a floating debt of $5,000. The orchards also formed a good source of income. The bill of sale at the time of dissolution enumerated "peaches, of the usual varieties and succession, some seventy varieties of the choicest apples, pears, plums, nectarines, quinces, grapes, etc." Small fruits, particularly strawberries, were raised in abundance. In a letter to the *Red Bank Register* printed February 10, 1904, Mrs. Giles wrote: "Our little handful of people started with thirty or forty in number and never reached more than one hundred and fifty, but they were full of courage and what they accomplished in the twelve years that the Phalanx existed would, if details were given, surprise the world."

By 1847 conditions seemed to warrant the building of a phalanstery—Fourier's grand palace, the realization of their three years' dream,—to accommodate the increased membership which was overcrowding the original buildings. It was the structure familiar to Phalanx visitors today, so happily described in *While Rome Burns* by Alexander Woollcott, who was born at the Phalanx, a grandson of John Bucklin. On the first floor were office, library, reception room and the "grand saloon"; on the floor above were suites of rooms for families; several distinct cottages formed a wing for families preferring greater seclusion; the refectory covered the entire

basement. The saloon, large and finely proportioned, was a source of pride to the members and of admiration to visitors. At one end was the musicians' gallery under which stood a grand piano; at the other end was a large fireplace. The room was lighted by windows on both sides and decorated with historical scenes, and busts and portraits of famous men. This room served as a dining-room and, upon occasion, a lecture room and a ball-room. The refectory, occupying the entire basement, had all the labor-saving devices then known for lightening the work which usually falls to women—including running water and steam for cooking and heating and washing. It was the boast of the Phalanx that in all New Jersey there was not another such hall or kitchen.

Visitors to the Phalanx, of whom there were hundreds in the course of a year, were always impressed by the attractiveness of the dining-room and the delicious food. There was nothing institutional about the place. Small tables were arranged on each side of the room, many families preferring to have their own table. The tables were well appointed—Miss Bremer speaks of the gleaming porcelain and shining linen. On each table was a bill of fare printed on the Phalanx press. The restaurant system went into effect when the new building was opened, to enable those who wished to economize in the cost of food to do so. The food was generally simple but always wholesome and well-cooked. Sylvester Graham's doctrines were beginning to be followed at this time—in addition to advocating bread and porridge made of unbolted flour, he also taught that there was better food for man than the flesh of animals and that spices and salt, except in the smallest quantity, should be avoided. There was a table in the dining-room where food in accordance with Graham's teachings was served.

The young women, the wives and daughters, served as waitresses, dressed in their Bloomer costume, consisting of a sort of Turkish trousers over which was worn a full skirt falling just below the knee. This costume, introduced by Mrs. Bloomer of New York in 1849 as a part of the dress reform movement, was regarded as very shocking by the neighbors of the Phalanx members. The women adopted it because they found it better suited to their work in the fields and around machinery. Visitors to the Phalanx generally

approved of it; Miss Bremer comments on the pretty and becoming toilets of the girls, and their attentive manners in the dining room. Of her first dinner at the Phalanx she writes, "A more beautiful group [of waiters] or a gayer dinner scene would be difficult to imagine." Macdonald notes that upon one of his visits the Phalanx doctor, "a gentleman of talent and politeness" was a waiter as a matter of choice. This physician was Dr. Mark E. Lazarus, the contributor of a great many articles in the *Harbinger*.

Macdonald gives the prices of food at the time of his second visit, July, 1852. Coffee was one-half cent a cup, bread one cent a plate, butter one-half cent, meat two cents, pie two cents. Breakfast, he reckoned, would average one and one-half cents to three and one-half cents, dinner four and one-half to nine cents, supper four and one-half to eight cents. With wages at about one-tenth of what they are today, these prices for food seem proportionate. The waiters gave a metal check for each article of food—some checks were for fractions of a cent—and the total cost of meals and of room rent was added up at the end of the month and a balance struck between labor and board and lodging. Living expenses, including laundry, amounted to two or two and a half dollars a week.

Recreation, planned and provided for by the Festal Series in Fourier's scheme, filled an important place in the life of the Phalanx. Mrs. Giles says that it was the invariable custom for all to join in a social meeting in the big hall at the close of the day, both old and young taking part in the singing and dancing. A dancing class was a regular feature of the community life. On special occasions a negro fiddler or an orchestra provided the music. Dramatic ability was encouraged and several plays were given each winter before large audiences. Fourier's birthday, April seventh, was always the occasion of a reunion of friends and of a fancy dress ball in the evening. In the summer canoeing on the lake after supper, strolls along the shaded avenue, frolicking on the grass and in the clover were enjoyed by the elders and their children. Work and play were often happily mingled. When the farmers brought baskets of peas from the field, women and girls, visitors as well as workers, gathered at the kitchen door and sang together as they shelled the peas. On Fourth of July, 1845, Macdonald reports that visitors from New York joined the

haymakers in the meadow after listening to addresses by Greeley and Channing in the walnut grove. The children, prettily dressed and wearing garlands, greeted Miss Bremer upon the occasion of her first visit by strewing flowers in her pathway. Such idyllic scenes lingered long in the memory of both members and visitors.

Francis B. Lee, the historian, captious critic of the Phalanx though he is, admits that in the matter of education, "whether by design or chance, the Phalanx sounded a true note." Of course, chance played no part in the program, the provisions made followed Fourier's ideas as far as conditions would allow. Lee quotes approvingly Sears' statement that education was directed along lines which would give youth an insight into the real business of life, the actual production and distribution of wealth, the science of accounts, the administration of affairs. Industries, arts, sciences were carried on immediately around the child. He knew the miller and the mill, the farmer and the products of the farm, the blacksmith and his forge, the tailor at work on his clothes. All that modern progressive schools try to give their pupils by artificial means, was a part of the daily life of the Phalanx child.

Formal education was by no means neglected. School was kept in an old farmhouse on the domain, about a quarter of a mile from the Phalanstery. Modern methods of instruction were followed. Mrs. Giles speaks of the pupils drawing from objects and studying the plants themselves, and not a written description in a botany. A pleasant picture of the school is given in "Extracts from a Letter" published in the *Harbinger* in 1846. The letter is unsigned but evidently was written by a woman who had visited the Phalanx recently. "Here the children spend *the day,* under the care of Mrs. B——, entirely out of the way of the older people, and very happy by themselves. They keep the schoolroom in order, set out and clear up their own dinner, and are soon to have an herbary and a flower garden by themselves. I should add that there were only fifteen or twenty children and all quite young, but they seem earnest and anxious to learn and to carry on some industrial operations by themselves which will prevent the school from being a burden to the community." She noted that parents were entirely free from the care of their children during the day; thus they could pursue their labors

without interruption, and all the mothers that she saw spoke in highest praise of the arrangement. At a later period than that referred to in this letter, Dr. Guillaudeau, a Frenchman, taught the school and also acted as postmaster. In one of the small houses very near the main building there was a day nursery in which the youngest children were cared for if their mothers wished to work. There was an evening school for the young men who were employed during the day; the branches taught included common and higher mathematics, music and the languages. Every distinguished lecturer who came to New York was likely to appear before an audience at the Phalanx sooner or later, having been brought there by some friend of the Association. Dana wrote in the *Sun* that all the intellectual pastimes enjoyed by city dwellers—lectures, concerts, readings, plays, daily papers, a fine library—were likewise enjoyed by the members of the Phalanx.

There was one respect in which the members of the Phalanx, as ardent disciples of Fourier as they were, did not hold with their teacher—that was their attitude toward marriage. Fourier's ideas in regard to the relation of the sexes were extremely liberal. Perhaps all his followers in America did not know this. *The Encyclopedia Britannica,* in its article on the French philosopher, states that his utterances gave considerable offense and that later advocates of his views were content to pass the matter over in silence or veil their teaching in metaphorical language. Noyes says that Fourier's latitudinarian speculations about marriage made a difficulty for all men of Puritan blood and undoubtedly hastened the dissolution of some of the communities because of the dissensions they caused. Brook Farm hesitated to join the Fourierists on this account. Miss Peabody in the *Harbinger* shook her head ominously as she declared that the social passions do not carry within themselves their own rule nor the pledge of conferring happiness. It is said that Fourier's name was never used in the official designation of communities because of this connotation.

Sears was entirely frank about the matter when the question in regard to marriage was put to him and his frankness has been quoted against him. "What is the true law of relationship of the sexes we, as a body, do not pretend to determine. Here individual opinion is

free . . . our view is that it is one which must be determined mainly by the woman herself. When she shall be fully franchised, fully endowed with rights, so that she shall no longer be dependent on marriage for position, no longer be regarded as a pensioner, but as a constituent of the state; in a single phrase, when society shall, independent of other considerations than of inherent right, assure to women social position and pecuniary independence so that she can legislate on a footing of equality, then she may announce the law of sexual relations."

So-called free-love communities were common at that period and by their nature short-lived. The public often failed to discriminate and classed all communal groups alike. The Phalanx did not escape this classification, particularly in the minds of its neighbors. Dana thinks that the Bloomer costume confirmed suspicion in rural minds. Mrs. Giles noted circumspectly that the costume was with few exceptions changed for the long dress when shopping tours were made to the neighboring village. Red Bank was then a settlement of about sixty houses, just large enough to enjoy being scandalized, and doubtless the appearance on its main street of two or three bold young misses who had not seen fit to trail their long skirts through the four miles of sand between the Phalanx and Red Bank would be enough to cause the inhabitants to believe the worst. But whatever the theories of Fourier or the views of the public, we must accept the affirmation of Mrs. Giles and of other witnesses as unimpeachable, that during the twelve years of its existence there was never any scandal or cause for scandal within the confines of the domain. Marriages among the members were frequent and always happily celebrated, and the marriage relation was honored and respected.

The whole woman question was very much in the air during the forties and fifties and the Phalanx was keenly interested in it. Miss Bremer describes a meeting for the discussion of the social position of women, presided over by Channing, which she attended while visiting the Phalanx. The company consisted of about twenty women and those men whom they had invited. She remarks that she was greatly impressed by the gentle, thoughtful faces and the deep earnestness with which they listened to the speaker. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

and Lucy Stone, pioneers in the woman movement, are mentioned by Mrs. Giles among the visitors at the Phalanx.

Although religion had no place in Fourier's plan, it did not follow that all communities based upon his teaching repudiated religion. Brook Farm remained Transcendental and Unitarian to the end. The North American Phalanx was non-sectarian but not non-religious. Mrs. Giles says that the members represented every religious denomination and that everyone was free to follow his own religious inclination. The hall was at the disposal of any group which cared to worship there on Sunday. Several clergymen were members of the community, but none were ever paid to preach by the community. Dana said that the members voted as they pleased and worshiped as they pleased. Macdonald noted during his visit in 1847 that religious services were held every Sunday and the writer of the letter published in the *Harbinger,* 1846, mentions the singing of the children at Sunday school and the practicing of chants by the older people on Sunday evening. Sears said: "In the sphere of religion we have religious life as contrasted with religious profession."

But the spirit of religious toleration was mistaken by sectarians for irreligion. Mrs. Giles says: "In vain we urged that here before our eyes was made a fraternity that the church has in all times held as ideal and that the practice of the Golden Rule was made possible by an organization which upheld the just claims of every member." A writer who signed himself a Friend to Bible Religion in the *Monmouth Inquirer,* Freehold, July 26, 1851, professes to see "the cloven foot of infidelity" in their failure to follow what he considers orthodox teachings. Denominational shoals apparently were avoided until near the end of the community's life. Then a missionary effort on the part of an outsider stirred up considerable feeling and it is thought that it helped to hasten the end of the community. The matter was considered of enough importance for Sears to publish a long article in the *Tribune* in the fall of 1853 in which he says that for the first time in their history "there arose, through a reprehensible effort, a public discussion of religious dogmas and to our regret and annoyance the usual sectarian uncharitableness was exhibited."

Despite the inaccessibility of the Phalanx—Red Bank did not have railroad service until 1869—the trip from New York involving

either a short sail to Keyport and a long ride in the Phalanx bus which carried both passengers and mail, or a long sail up the Shrewsbury to Red Bank and a short ride, visitors were many. The Phalanstery furnished very comfortable quarters for the friends of the members and for others in sympathy with the experiment. They found the activities of the place interesting and the social life pleasant. In the summer many came with their families to enjoy the country air, the food fresh from the farm, and the attractive surroundings. Horace Greeley, the largest stockholder, was a welcomed and honored guest. Alexander Woollcott, in *While Rome Burns,* says that the billowing of the bandana which Greeley spread over his face during his afternoon nap was a signal for all the young fry at the Phalanx to walk on tiptoe. Greeley was proud of the community and proud of his part in it. He once told John Bucklin, in a burst of enthusiasm, that he would rather be president of the North American Phalanx than President of the United States. With Greeley often came his wife and their adored little son, and Mrs. Cleveland, Greeley's sister. Charles A. Dana and his family usually spent a part of the summer there. Henry James of Albany, eloquent advocate of the new social doctrines, whose two sons later were distinguished in philosophy and literature, found the spirit of the place congenial. Robert Dale Owen, of New Harmony, had a deep interest in the place and he is said to have stayed some time.

From Boston came Margaret Fuller, perhaps the brightest mind at Brook Farm; John S. Dwight, Ripley's assistant at the Brook Farm school, and Mrs. Dwight; John Codman, author of a history of Brook Farm, and Mrs. Codman; and also George Francis Shaw, the translator of a life of Fourier. These are some of the many names which Mrs. Giles recalled in her old age. Emerson and Hawthorne are also said to have visited the Monmouth County colony but their names are not given in Mrs. Giles' paper. There was a group of political exiles from France, intellectual men, interested in Association, who found a haven at the Phalanx. They represented various trades and professions and proved to be valuable members. They loved the place and after their day's work was over they showed their native taste and skill in making what was known for years after as the Frenchmen's Garden, a beautiful, romantic

spot overlooking the rolling meadows; here they would often gather in the evening and sing the songs of their native land. Baron Von Laer, a young German later distinguished in diplomatic circles, became a member in order to study the co-operative system before introducing it on his large estates in Germany.

Happy memories seem to have clustered around the place. Dana said of Brook Farm forty years later in his tribute to Ripley in the *Sun*: "The healthy mixture of manual and intellectual labor, the kindly and unaffected social relations, the absence of everything like assumption or servility, the amusements, the discussions, the ideal and poetical atmosphere which gave a charm to life, all these combined to create a picture towards which the mind turns back as to something distant and beautiful, and not elsewhere met with amid the routine of this world." And much the same impression remained of the Phalanx. The women especially, even the pioneers who endured what under other conditions would have been considered hardships, remembered the time spent there as the happiest period of their lives. Community life undoubtedly provided amenities which many of them could never have hoped for outside of Association, and the young people seem to have been enclosed in a wall which beat back the storms of life.

In the fall of 1854 a disastrous fire occurred at the Phalanx which completely destroyed the flour mill, sawmill, blacksmith and tin shops, and valuable machinery. The insurance company went into bankruptcy and the loss, estimated at about ten thousand dollars, was complete. This fire was the immediate cause of the dissolution. Hinds, author of *American Communities,* says that Greeley offered twelve thousand dollars with which to replace the building, but there seemed to have been a lack of agreement among the heads as to the best location for the mill, some claiming that over two thousand dollars a year in teaming could be saved by building it at Red Bank. In the spring of 1853, a number of members belonging to the industrial group had withdrawn taking considerable capital with them and had formed an association at Perth Amboy called the Raritan Bay Union. They thought that they had chosen a better location for business, but it seems that the enterprise did not last long. Then in the fall of the same year came the interference of what Sears called

"busy sectarians." The withdrawal of the members to Perth Amboy undoubtedly weakened the Monmouth County community and the ill-advised missionary efforts disturbed its harmony. But beyond these, and probably more disintegrating in its effect, was what Hinds calls a lack of inner conviction on the part of the leaders. He found some of them, when he last visited the Phalanx, comparing their wages in the community with what they could earn outside for the same work. A skillful teacher who received nine cents an hour at the Phalanx was paid five dollars for two hours' work in the outside world; a foreman of fifteen or twenty laborers received only a few cents more a day than a laborer. Such comparisons show that some members, at least, were beginning to think that working for money was better than working for an idea. They were beginning to lose their first fine idealism.

The failure of the Phalanx, if failure it should be called, was not ignominious. In the winter of 1855-56 the domain was sold for two-thirds of its value and the non-resident stockholders who had been receiving from four and a half to five per cent interest annually, were paid one hundred per cent. The resident stockholders received about sixty per cent on their investment after all debts were paid. Many of the members settled in Monmouth County after the dispersal of the community and were classed as highly intelligent, substantial citizens, and their grandchildren today are proud of their relationship.

Years after the dissolution of the community one of the old chiefs, in looking back over the past, was accustomed to remark that the members of the colony were forty years ahead of their time in their ideas. This is not an exaggeration, but rather an understatement. They had profit-sharing, the thirty-hour week, a place for women in industry with pay equal to men, planned recreation, a day nursery, an all-day school which provided for both work and play, a continuation or night school, economy through co-operation, and religious toleration. These, of course, were the ideas which then labelled them fanatics and wild-eyed reformers. Many of them we are still struggling to put into effect today.

The author of the foregoing article wishes to acknowledge with thanks the courtesies shown her by the librarians of the following libraries: Navesink Library, Library of the Monmouth County Historical Association, New Jersey State Library Commission, Newark Public Library, New York Public Library, Library of Yale University, Newberry Library, Chicago.

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CONTENTS

PAGE

The Museum 3

Uses of the Museum 5

Report of the Librarian 7

Checklist of Monmouth County Newspapers in the Association.. 12

- Academic, Long Branch, N. J. 26
- Allentown Messenger, Allentown, N. J. 12
- Allentown Times, Allentown, N. J. 12
- All the Gaits. The horse's newspaper, Freehold, N. J. 17
- Artesian, Asbury Park, N. J. 13
- Asbury Park Evening Journal, Asbury Park, N. J. 13
- Asbury Park Evening Press, Asbury Park, N. J. 13
- Asbury Park Journal, Asbury Park, N. J. 13
- Asbury Park Sunday Press. The Shore Press, Asbury Park, N. J. 13
- Asbury Park Times, Asbury Park, N. J. 14
- Atlantic and Monmouth County Advertiser, Matawan, N. J. 28
- Atlantic Highlander, Atlantic Highlands, N. J. 15
- Atlantic Highlands Herald, Atlantic Highlands, N. J. 15
- Atlantic Highlands Journal, Atlantic Highlands, N. J. 15
- Beach Patrol, Belmar, N. J. 16
- Bright Side, New Monmouth, N. J. 30
- Camp Brakeley News, Freehold, N. J. 17
- Coast Advertiser, Belmar, N. J. 16
- Coast Democrat. See under Coast Star, Manasquan, N. J... 27
- Coast Star, Manasquan, N. J. 27
- Crab, Belmar, N. J. 16
- Daily Guard, Sea Girt, N. J. 34
- Daily Shore Press, Asbury Park, N. J. 14
- Daily Spray, Asbury Park, N. J. 14
- Democrat, Red Bank, N. J. 31
- Democratic Banner and Monmouth County Advertiser, Matawan, N. J. 28
- Directory, New Monmouth, N. J. 30
- Eatontown Advertiser, Eatontown, N. J. 16
- Echo, Red Bank, N. J. 32
- Freehold Transcript and the Monmouth Inquirer, Freehold, N. J. 17
- Gossip, New Monmouth, N. J. 30
- Herald Inquirer. See under Monmouth Inquirer, Freehold, N. J. 17

INDEX OF TITLES (Continued)

Hickory Sprout, Freehold, N. J. 17
Jersey Blue, Freehold, N. J. 17
Jersey Chronicle, Freneau, N. J. 23
Journal, Atlantic Highlands, N. J. 15
Junior Journal, Freehold, N. J. 17
Keansburg Beacon, Keansburg, N. J. 23
Keansburg News, Keansburg, N. J. 24
Keyport Daily, Keyport, N. J. 24
Keyport Enterprise, Keyport, N. J. 24
Keyport Press, Keyport, N. J. 24
Keyport Weekly, Keyport, N. J. 24
Long Branch Daily News, Long Branch, N. J. 26
Long Branch Daily Record, Long Branch, N. J. 26
Long Branch Mirror, Long Branch, N. J. 26
Long Branch News, Long Branch, N. J. 26
Long Branch Press and Long Branch News, Long Branch, N. J. 27
Long Branch Record, Long Branch, N. J. 27
Long Branch Wave, Long Branch, N. J. 27
Manasquan Record, Manasquan, N. J. 28
Matawan Agriculturist, Matawan, N. J. 29
Matawan Journal, Matawan, N. J. 29
Monmouth American, Long Branch, N. J. 27
Monmouth County Directory, New Monmouth, N. J. 31
Monmouth County Jerseyman. See under Eatontown Advertiser, Eatontown, N. J. 16
Monmouth Daily Inquirer, Freehold, N. J. 17
Monmouth Democrat, Freehold, N. J. 17
Monmouth Democrat Junior, Freehold, N. J. 19
Monmouth Enquirer. See under Monmouth Inquirer, Freehold, N. J. 19
Monmouth Herald and Inquirer. See under Monmouth Inquirer, Freehold, N. J. 19
Monmouth Inquirer, Freehold, N. J. 19
Monmouth Inquirer and General Advertiser. See under Monmouth Inquirer, Freehold, N. J. 22
Monmouth Journal, Freehold, N. J. 22
Monmouth Press. See under Atlantic Highlander, Atlantic Highlands, N. J. 16
Monmouth Press, Freehold, N. J. 22
Monmouth Republican, Asbury Park, N. J. 14
Monmouth Star, Freehold, N. J. 22
Monmouth Weekly Herald, Freehold, N. J. 22

INDEX OF TITLES (Continued)

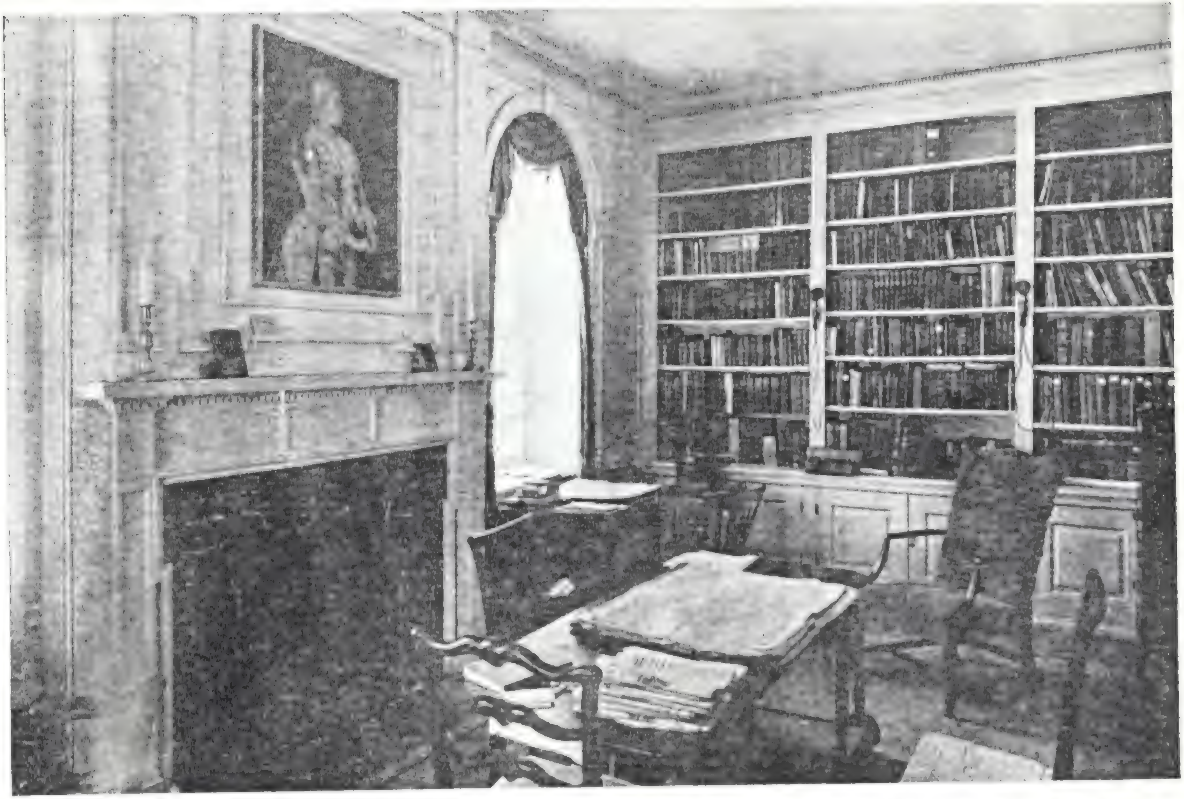
Monthly Offering, Matawan, N. J. 29
New Jersey Enterprise, Keyport, N. J. 25
New Jersey Standard, Matawan & Keyport, N. J. See also under Red Bank Standard, Red Bank, N. J. 30-25-32
New Jersey Weekly Times and Middletown Point and Keyport Advertiser, Matawan, N. J. 30
Ocean Beach, Belmar, N. J. 16
Ocean Grove Bulletin 31
Ocean Grove Record, Ocean Grove, N. J. 31
Ocean Grove Times and the Shore Times, Ocean Grove, N. J. 31
Olive Branch, Matawan, N. J. 30
Our Phonograph, Freehold, N. J. 23
Peoples Advocate, Asbury Park, N. J. 14
Peoples Advocate, Freehold, N. J. 23
Progressive Citizen, Asbury Park, N. J. 14
Progressive Times, Asbury Park, N. J. 14
Red Bank Register, Red Bank, N. J. 32
Red Bank Standard, Red Bank, N. J. 32
Rough and Ready, Freehold, N. J. 23
Sea Bright News, Sea Bright, N. J. 33
Sea Bright Sentinel, Sea Bright, N. J. 33
Sea-Side, Manasquan, N. J. 28
Seaside Gazette. See under Spring Lake Gazette, Spring Lake, N. J. 34
Semi-Monthly Shanghai, New Monmouth, N. J. 31
Seminary Bell, Freehold, N. J. 23
Shanghai: Something Tall, New Monmouth, N. J. 31
Shanghai Monthly. See under Semi-Monthly Shanghai, New Monmouth, N. J. 31
Shore Press. See under Asbury Park Sunday Press. The Shore Press 14
Shrewsbury City Advocate, Red Bank, N. J. 33
Spirit of Democracy, Freehold, N. J. 23
Spirit of the Age, New Monmouth, N. J. 31
Spirit of Washington, Freehold, N. J. 23
Spring Lake Gazette, Spring Lake, N. J. 34
Standard. See under Red Bank Standard, Red Bank, N. J. 33
Tribune, Asbury Park, N. J. 14
True Democrat, Freehold, N. J. 23
Union, Matawan, N. J. 30

The North American Phalanx. By Miss Norma L. Swan 35

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "Monmouth County Historical Association," founded in the year 1898, and incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey in the year 1899, the sum of

.... Dollars.



WALL PORTRAIT IN THIS VIEW OF A CORNER OF THE MUSEUM'S LIBRARY
IS OF MRS. CAROLINE GALLUP REED, FOUNDER OF THE ASSOCIATION

THE committee on publication wishes to remember Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed in this, the first Bulletin of the Monmouth County Historical Association, of which she was founder and first president. Mrs. Reed, recognizing the beauty of Monmouth County, adopted it as a summer home, learned to know its historic background, and saw the need of preserving its records and traditions. Using her hospitable home as a meeting place, she interested a large circle of friends in forming this Association, and induced public speakers and historians of note to further its efforts and aims.

EDITH JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN

Reprint from Volume I, Number 1

THIS PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH BY AN UNIDENTIFIED ARTIST HANGS IN THE MUSEUM'S WASHINGTON ROOM

Monmouth County Historical Association Bulletin

VOLUME I NUMBER II

JULY, 1948

FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

On October 8th, 1898, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed invited twenty-four patriotic citizens to meet at her summer home in Middletown Township to organize The Monmouth County Historical Association. "The purpose of this Association was to fill a longfelt need to commemorate places, preserve records and relics, which in number and interest are unequalled in any other portion of the country.

"The scope will not only cover the past but embrace the present and prepare for the systematic preservation of historic and interesting matter pertaining to this region in the future."

The effectiveness of this original meeting was demonstrated less than three weeks later, when on October 27th the certificate of incorporation was signed by seventy-six members. Only four of the original signers are still living: Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, daughter of the founder and chairman of the Library Committee; Miss Edith Johnson, a member of this committee; Miss Harriet W. Bray, now Sister Paula Harriet of Glendale, Ohio, historian; and John S. Applegate, Jr., member of the Finance Committee.

As the Association approaches its 50th anniversary in 1948, under the founding family leadership now represented by Mrs. Parsons, it proposes to build a World War II Memorial Library wing to house its fast growing collection of books and manuscripts. Preliminary sketches have been prepared showing the elevation of the new wing in relation to the main building. The Historical Association is endeavoring to secure an endowment fund of $200,000, the first $1,000 of which has been given by Col. Latham Reed, grandson of the founder.

So that an authentic history of "Monmouth County at War" can be written, this organization is working with all the municipalities in the county to gather and preserve the records, both military and civilian, of World War II, and endeavoring to secure photographs of all who lost their lives in the service of their country. This history will stress the importance of Monmouth's military installations, including the development of radar, one of the most effective instruments in the winning of the war. The work also will cover the establishment of the U. S. Navy's Earle Ammunition depot.

The municipalities are sharing the expense of this undertaking on a proportionate cost basis. It likewise has the co-operation of the county press which helped prepare and promote the original plan. A comprehensive reference index of war activities, such as Red Cross, Civilian Defense, U. S. O., etc., as recorded in Monmouth County newspapers, is being prepared.

New policies established in the past two years have been:

Opening the Association to popular membership, including junior memberships through the schools.

Expanding the Association which now has 307 members, its largest enrollment.

Increasing its income for maintenance.

Creating a purchasing fund.

Adding to its endowment fund.

Increasing the number of trustees.

Instituting monthly trustees' meetings.

Enlarging its staff, which now includes a director, full-time secretary, librarian, temporary research worker, custodians of Marlpit Hall, and superintendent of grounds and building.

Setting up a long range program with frequent changes of exhibitions by both borrowing and lending.

Admitting the public without charge at headquarters museum, and Marlpit Hall, and making library services free.

Granting permission to accredited institutions to publish historical records providing the Association is given proper credit.

We are grateful for the bronze tablet commemorating the Monmouth Patent which was presented and dedicated by the Society of Colonial Wars in New Jersey and is now mounted in the entrance hall of the museum at Freehold.

Our Association must continue faithful to the goal laid down by its founder, and carried forward by her daughter, Mrs. Parsons, who now retires as chairman of the important Library Committee. The goal will be achieved only through the active co-operation of all who wish to further its purposes by joining its membership, by giving money outright or by bequest, or by contributing to its fine museums and library.

J. Mabel Brown

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

We wish to begin by thanking all those who by their generous contributions to the maintenance, purchasing, and endowment funds have enabled us to carry on through the difficult war years. These gifts have been acknowledged each year in the annual report of the Treasurer.

"To discover, procure, preserve and perpetuate whatever relates to the history of Monmouth County," this is the purpose for which the Monmouth County Historical Association was founded. We must give a vigorous and active service to a public that demands constructive work. The County War History is a part of this active program and we thank those communities and individuals who are co-operating so wholeheartedly with us in collecting these records. We should like to add to this collection letters and journals. Through letters and journals we come in direct human contact and it is these contacts that place the man in his mental and spiritual, as well as his physical, environment. Their value can scarcely be overestimated. For historians and novelists, as well as for students, there is no more fascinating way of gaining knowledge of our forefathers than through old letters. Paintings, furniture, tools, clothes, etc. form the background.

To perpetuate the vast store of information now collected in our museums and library we are instituting a full program of visual education. Our desire is to co-operate with the schools, not only of the county but of the state, and bring knowledge of our local history in a vital and interesting way to the child in school. Our thanks are due to Miss Winser and Miss Coffee of the Newark Museum who have given us suggestions and much helpful advice, and to the Newark Museum which lent us an Indian exhibition for the month of October. We hope that individuals in the county who have private collections of local Indian material will be encouraged to place their collections with us.

Due to lack of library space the Freehold Room is being used for library purposes. Here the records from the old Bibles are being carefully copied with the assistance of the Monmouth Courthouse Chapter of the D. A. R., and will be indexed.

Also in this room we are indexing the newspapers of the county for the war records. This means that we are greatly cramped for exhibition space and are forced to keep many interesting things in temporary storage in the attic and basement and can only exhibit them part of the time.

It would take too much space to list all the gifts to the museum since 1935, gifts that run all the way from bead bags and baby carriages to jewelry, paintings and fine furniture. All of these are deeply appreciated and give pleasure to many people. In October 1934 the gifts numbered 687, and in June 1946 the accession number was 2095, and some numbers represented fairly large collections, as Mrs. James D. Trask's collection of eighty-four samplers which is one of the outstanding collections in the country and was given to us this year. One of the most important gifts from an historical standpoint is a flag which was presented to the Association by Mrs. Marguerite Potter Bixler. We quote from Mrs. Bixler's letter: "It is with great pleasure that I present to the Historical Association the British Royal Grenadier's flag. My great grandfather married Maria Wilson, whose father, William Wilson, captured the flag at Monmouth."

Marlpit Hall, (the Taylor house) in Middletown, built in 1680-1710, restored and donated as a museum in 1934 by Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, was closed during the war. We are happy to announce that through the generosity of Mrs. Haskell's daughters, Mrs. Lewis E. Waring and Mrs. Henry Morgan Post, and her son, Mr. Amory L. Haskell, it is again open to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 11:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. and on Sundays from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. Admission free. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Aronson are in charge.

We are greatly indebted to those who have so generously lent us material for special exhibitions during the past years and trust these loan exhibitions will continue. Loan exhibitions during 1945 and 1946 were:

Firearms: W. H. MacDonald of Trenton and James H. Anderson of Red Bank.
Miniature Furniture: Mrs. Lilian W. Boschen, Freehold.
Cocks (pottery and paintings) : Mrs. Lilian W. Boschen.
American Silver Sugar Tongs: Mrs. Francis Rosenfeld, Elberon.

The Kitchen Furniture and Utensils from Marlpit Hall.
Ship Paintings: Harry Shaw Newman, New York.

This exhibition of paintings of clipper ships created unusual interest. We were only able to procure three ship models to add to the exhibition and the Association owns none. We are sure there is considerable material of this sort on our coast and we hope the owners will place some with us for permanent exhibition, as shipping played a most important part in the early history of Monmouth County.

No report would be complete without expressing our thanks to Miss Laura M. Flanders and Miss E. Marie Becker. Miss Flanders as Secretary of the Association from the opening of the building in October 1931 until her resignation in September 1944 contributed much toward the success of the institution by the high quality of administration and her never failing courtesy. We were fortunate in the formative period to have as Librarian Miss Becker who, through her training as research librarian, was able to recognize and assist in procuring many valuable manuscripts and original documents of the early history of our county, and by her ability established our library at its present excellent standard. It was with deep regret that the Trustees accepted their resignations.

W. S. Holmes

MEMORIAL GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM

Allen, Mrs. George Corlies. In memory of her grandfather Joseph William Throckmorton.
Burgeois, Henry. In remembrance of Miss Sara Carr Upton and Henrietta Emery Burgeois.
Brown, Misses Louella and Clara L. In memory of their mother Margaret Quackenbush Brown.
Conover, Miss Laura. In memory of her mother Mrs. Elias R. Conover.
Conover, Miss Laura. In memory of David Vanderveer Perrine.
Cowart, Samuel Craig. In memory of his father Major Enoch Lloyd Cowart.
Dorsett, Mrs. Sara L.
Yarnell, Mrs. Rachel H. } In memory of John Lott Dorsett.
Hance, Robert B.
McFadden, Mrs. Louis E.
Enright, Miss Mildred L. } In memory of Mr. and Mrs. John Enright.
Fiedler, Edward C. In memory of his wife Jane.
Gilford, Mrs. Samuel T. In memory of Henry Ingersoll Riker.
Gilford, Mrs. Samuel T. In memory of Samuel Townsend Gilford.
Haskell, Mrs. J. Amory. In memory of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kerfoot.
Haskell, Amory L. In memory of his mother, Mrs. J. Amory Haskell.

Hubbard, Robert Morris. In memory of Dr. Charles Cook Hubbard.
Kerfoot, Mrs. Annie Haight. In memory of her father and mother.
Miller, Miss Etta S. In memory of her mother Laura Stillwell Miller.
Morgan, Mrs. Theodore Blackwell. In memory of her husband Theodore Blackwell Morgan.
Murphy, Holmes W. (Heirs). In memory of Holmes W. Murphy.
Post, Mrs. Henry Morgan. In memory of her mother Mrs. J. Amory Haskell.
Rice, Mrs. Grace Darrow. In memory of her mother and father Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Darrow.
Richmond, Mrs. Louis. In memory of her husband Louis Richmond.
Rogers, Mrs. A. J. In memory of her father Joseph Clarkson Passmore.
Rosell, Mrs. Joseph H. In memory of Joseph H. Rosell.
Schmidt, Mrs. Emma E. In loving memory of her mother Mrs. Emelin T. (Hart) Roth.
Smock, Mrs. William Whitlock. In memory of William Whitlock Smock.
Statesir, Mrs. Marianna. In memory of her mother Hannah Elizabeth Green Smock.
Stout, Mrs. Andrew Varick. In memory of her mother Ella M. Babcock.
Symmes, Mrs. Frank R. and daughter Marion. In memory of the Rev. Frank R. Symmes.
Symmes, Miss Marion. In memory of her father the Rev. Frank R. Symmes.
Thomas, Charles. The James Steen Memorial Collection.
Tilton, Miss Kathryn. In memory of her father John Tilton.
Tilton, Miss Kathryn. In memory of her grandfather Lewis Tilton.
Tilton, Miss Kathryn. In memory of her mother Mrs. John Tilton.
Van Derveer, Mrs. Tunis S. In memory of Tunis S. Van Derveer.
Van Mater, Mrs. Jennie S. In memory of her son Samuel C. Van Mater.
Wainright, Estate of Halsted H. In memory of Halsted H. Wainright.
Waring, Mrs. Lewis E. In memory of her mother Mrs. J. Amory Haskell.

DONORS TO THE MUSEUM

From October 1934 to June 1946

Abernethy, Mrs. Helen S.
Alden, Mr. and Mrs. John D.
Alexander, Mrs. Nellie
Allen, Mrs. George Corlies
Allentown Grange
Anderson, Mrs. F. E.
Antonides, LeRoy C.
Applegate, Dr. Harold
Applegate, John S., Jr.
Armstrong, Mrs. John

Baird, Miss Florence
Baptist Church (Cream Ridge)
Barker, Mrs. Agnes
Barry, B. J.
Beach, Miss Emma Florence
Behn, Mrs. Mary Davis
Bennett, Mrs. Charles G.
Betts, Col. and Mrs. Philander
Billings, Mrs. Charles W.
Bixler, Mrs. Marguerite Potter
Blackstone, Miss Jane T.
Boardman, Mrs. E. H.
Bodine, Mrs. Peter
Boice, Miss Sara Smock
Boschen, Mrs. Lilian W.
Bourgeois, Henry
Bowne, Elizabeth Ellis (Bequest)
Braddock, Mrs. Howard L.
Brinley, Henry D.
Broad, William
Brower, Mrs. George G.
Brown, Dr. Harvey S.
Brown, Miss J. Mabel

Brown, Louella, and Clara L.
Brown, Thomas Irving
Buck, H. W.
Bucklin Family
Burroughs, Miss Rachel
Burtt, Robert
Burtt, Mrs. Rowena

Capron, Mrs. C. Gray
Carney, William
Casler, Elizabeth
Chadwick, Mrs. Frances E.
Church, Margaret, and Marietta
Clark, James E.
Clayton, Mrs. John C.
Clayton, Mrs. Mary Stokes
Combs, Miss Nellie
Commelin, Mrs. Charles R.
Conover, Charles E. Heirs (Miss Bessie Conover, Mrs. W. B. Cherry)
Conover, Miss Ellen S.
Conover, Henry S.
Conover, Katherine H.
Conover, Miss Laura
Conover, Miss Vera
Conover, Mr. and Mrs. Warren H.
Conover, William H.
Conover, Mrs. W. T.
Cooke, Dr. Robert A.
Cort, Mrs. Paul
Corwin, Mrs. C. C.
Coward, Gen. Jacob M.
Cowart, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Craig
Crawford, Miss Rebekah
Cunningham, Evelyn DeV. Woodhull

Davis, Hazel du Mont Grant
De Grauw, Mrs. Fred L.
Denise, Garret A.
Denise, Tunis
Dittmar, Charles E.
Dittmar, Julius
Dobbins, Mrs. Carrie
Dorsett, Mrs. Sarah L.

Eagleson, Mrs. George
Eberlein, Harold D.
Eisner, Col. J. Lester
Ellis, Mrs. Blanche
Ellis, C. Rudolph
Ellis, J. K.
Ely, Miss Emma L.
Ely, Mrs. Lloyd
Enright, Miss Mildred L.
Errickson, Mrs. Anna C.
Evans, George J.

Fegan, William
Fiedler, Edward C.
Flanders, Miss Laura M.
Fouché, Miss Julie B.
Fountain, Edward
Fowler, Miss Rachel H.
Frank, Harry
Freeholders, Monmouth County
Frick, Fred, Jr.

Giblin, William
Gilford, Mrs. Samuel T.
Gillingham, Mrs. Harrold
Gordon, John E.
Gordon, John E. (Bequest)
Gordon, Mrs. Minnie A.
Grapel, Miss Julia E.
Greenfield, E. J. F.

Hagedorn, George W.
Halsey, Dr. Joseph A.
Hance, Robert B.
Hartshorne, Miss Louise
Hartshorne, Mrs. Mary Bryan
Hartshorne, Mrs. Sarah Taylor
Haskell, Amory L.
Haskell, Mrs. J. Amory
Hawkins, Alfred
Hawxhurst, Miss Mary E.
Haynes, Miss Caroline C.
Haynes, Miss Louise de F.
Hendrickson, Dr. and Mrs. D. D.
Hendrickson, William
Hepburn, Mrs. William M.
Herbert, Mrs. Ann
Herbert, Mrs. Henry Lloyd
Herrmann, F. S.
Hill, Herbert W.
Holmes, Jonathan Ivins
Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. W. S.
Horton, Mrs. Earl
Howard, Cecil H. Cutts
Howland, Mrs. John
Hubbard, Robert Morris
Hunter, Miss Bessie
Hurley, Mrs. James B.
Hyers, Mrs. Gordon

Irwin, Mrs. Howard L.
Ivins, Mrs. William M.

Jones, Mrs. Frank P.
Jones, Mrs. Hugh S.
Jones, Mrs. Kenneth M.

Kerfoot, Mrs. Annie Haight
Knight, Mrs. S. R.

Lanning, Bert
Lawless, Mrs. Adelaide Little
Lawrence, Mrs. Rulif V.
Layton, Mrs. B.
Leavitt, Descendents of David
Lewis, Theodore B.
Linn, Mrs. Mary

MacDonald, Mrs. Oliver
Magalhaes, Mrs. F. W.
Manson, Mrs. George W.
Massias, A. C.
Mathis, H. C.
Mathison, M. H.
McClees, James W.
McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Harold
McGahey, Mrs. Carrie Weeks
McFadden, Mrs. Louis E.
Mershon, Rev. A. P.
Miller, Miss Ann E.
Miller, Miss Esther C.
Miller, Miss Etta S.
Minot, Jesse (Estate)
Monmouth Courthouse Chapter, D. A. R.
Moreau, Adrian
Morford, Mrs. Harold C.
Morgan, Mrs. Theodore Blackwell
Morris, Mrs. George
Morris, Mrs. Irving
Morris, Theodore W. (Family)
Mount, Henry D.
Mulford, William C.
Mullarvey, Mrs. Melpha
Murphy, Holmes W. (Heirs)
Murphy, Miss Lavinia S.

Netter, Miss Edna M.
Newcome, Miss Gwendoline

Oakley, Frederick
Ochs, Frank
Olmsted, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L.
Osborn, James A.

Palmer, Dr. Charles A.
Palmer, William and his sister, Mrs. Abby McNally
Parker, Mrs. James A.
Parker, Mrs. Jennie S.
Parker, Mrs. Katharine
Parmly, George
Patterson, Charles H.
Patterson, Harry E.
Perrine, Mrs. F. A. C.
Perrine, William Davison
Pittenger, Mrs. Jacob L.
Poinsett, Miss Kate L.
Post, Mrs. Henry Morgan
Prentice, Bernon S.
Purcell, Mrs. Joseph

Rankin, Orville
Reckless, G. S.
Reid, J. Halsey
Reynolds, Mrs. William
Rice, Mrs. Grace Darrow
Richardson, William C.
Richmond, Mrs. Louis
Riker, Mrs. Samuel
Ritscher, Mrs. J. Henry
River Plaza School, Red Bank
Rogers, Mrs. A. J.
Rollhaus, Mrs. Philip D.
Roome, Mrs. J. William
Rosell, Mrs. Joseph H.
Rosenfeld, Mrs. Francis M.
Rosenfeld, Mrs. Wm. I.
Rudolff, Mrs. Viola
Rue, Miss Eleanor P.
Rue, Miss Marguerite
Rue, Miss Mary L.
Rue, Miss Myra
Rule, Mrs. Mary Matilda
Ryder, Dr. George Hope

Schenck, Mrs. Luther
Schenck, Luther, Sara, and Leila
Schenck, Mrs. Robert
Schmidt, Mrs. Emma E.
Seller, Mrs. Frank
Shaw, Miss Mary
Sherman, Mrs. Harry B.
Showles, Miss Ida
Slater, Mrs. A. B.
Slote, Mrs. Henrietta B.
Smith, Miss Clara
Smith, Miss Edith
Smith, Mrs. Lydia M.
Smith, Mrs. Mary C.
Smock, Mrs. William Whitlock
Snyder, Lillian Denise (Heirs)
Snyder, Mrs. Lillian Denise
Solomon, Miss Bertha
Statesir, Mrs. Marianna
Stevenson, Dr. George S.
Stillwell, Mrs. Staat C.
Stout, Mr., Mrs. Andrew Varick
Stout, J. Provost
Straughn, Dr. Clinton C.
Sutphen, Willard T.
Swan, Mrs. Frank E.
Symmes, Mrs. Frank R.
Symmes, Miss Marion

Terhune, Mrs. E.
Thomas, Charles Holmes

Tilton, Miss Kathryn
Toler, Miss Aimee Colt
Trask, Mrs. James D.
Truex, Miss Katharine
Truex, Dr. William E. (Estate)

Valentine, Mrs. Frank J.
Van Braken, Mary Gansevoort
Van Brackle, Stephen M.
Van Brunt, Mrs. John
Van Cleaf, Catherine, and Ella
Van Derveer, Mrs. Tunis S.
Van Mater, Miss Fannie L.
Van Mater, Gilbert Taylor
Van Mater, Mrs. Jennie S.
Van Nostrand, Mrs. Alfred
Voorhees, Mr., Mrs. Frederick S.
Voorhis, Harold V. B.

Wainright, Halsted H. (Estate)
Waldron, Miss Florence E.
Ward, Mrs. Rene N.
Waring, Mrs. Lewis E.
Warwick, Miss Bessie B.
Watson, Dr. Samuel N.
West, Mrs. Elizabeth Casler
White, W. C.
Weiner, Dr. Joseph
Wiggins, Mrs. Ralph G.
Wikoff, Miss Mary B.
Wilcox, Miss Elizabeth
Wilkeson, Mrs. E. S. W.
Wilson, Miss Annie Wood
Winans, Miss Josephine
Woodward, Miss Elizabeth
Worden, Mrs. D. G.

Yard, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A.
Yarnell, Mrs. Rachel H.

MEMORIAL GIFTS TO MARLPIT HALL

Chatten, Mrs. Edna T. In memory of her ancestor Samuel Dorset.
Haskell, Mrs. J. Amory. In memory of her brother Samuel Riker.
Haskell, Mrs. J. Amory. In memory of the Riker-Haskell family.
Taylor, Mrs. Zebulon S. In memory of her husband Dr. Zebulon S. Taylor.

MARLPIT HALL DONORS

Bass, Mrs. Frank N.
Boning, Mrs. Paul
Boschen, Mrs. Lilian W.
Busk, Joseph R.
Casler, Miss Elizabeth
Dey, Mr.
Ferris, John
Frick, Frederick, Jr.
Gilford, Mrs. Samuel T.
Hartshorne, Miss Louise
Haskell, Mrs. J. Amory
Holmes, Mrs. Jonathan
Hopping, Mrs. Mary
Kerfoot, Mrs. Annie H.
Messler, Mrs. Elizabeth
Newman, Harry Shaw
Osborn, John
Papa, Mrs. Martha
Peacock, Miss Emily
Perrine, Charles Baker
Perrine, William Davison
Peters, James H.
Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Louis
Thompson, Mrs. William
Vanderveer, Charles
Van Nest, Miss Ida Lillian
Wharton, E. H.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE OF THE MONMOUTH COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

September 1st, 1946

The lapse of ten years since the publication of the first, and to date only, Bulletin of the Monmouth County Historical Association involves the long Checklist of Newspapers, and Acessions, and lists of Gifts and Memorials. But though they make tiresome reading it is through these published lists that we aspire to serve our Public so that facts of History, Genealogy, ownership of Property and even, as of a recent inquiry, the long searched for in vain Registration of a Marriage, may be established. During War II the shortage of gasoline made the Library inaccessible to all but those living in the neighborhood, and though for three years without a Librarian we continued to receive many Gifts and also Newspapers which we stored carefully for the day when they could be filed. It was fortunate that Miss Laura M. Flanders was free this summer and could undertake and achieve this heavy task of checklisting these newspapers for the Bulletin.

Even in these dull years we have added 7473 pieces to our Manuscript Collection, dating from the 17th century to the present day. As Monmouth County belongs to World History we have included Gen. Marshall's War Report, and "Gen. Eisenhower's Own Story of the War," as well as the authoritative statement on the Atomic Bomb.

Motoring being again possible, we look forward to renewed and increased interest in our Collections and Genealogical Records and trust that the fact of our fireproof building and large Safety Vault will inspire owners of historic and other valuable documents to deposit them with us as Gifts or Loans and so help expand our usefulness to an ever wider degree.

Whatever information and aid we can give to students or searchers of any phase of history connected with the development of Monmouth County is a real satisfaction. The Library is used by College and University graduates and advanced students, professors and authors, who often express surprise at their successful research work done through the Library's facilities. Search for information varies from the Loyalists of

Monmouth County, Church and Town Records, old Mills and Historic Houses of the County, early Settlers, etc., etc., and always on someone's list is Tennent, N. J.

The Library has had so many Gifts, Memorials and Loans in these ten years that we regret having to postpone a complete list until the vol. I, No. 3, Bulletin which we hope to publish within two or three years. However, we mention now some of those Gifts as being among the most interesting.

Some of the Important Accessions to the Library since 1935 follow:

ERRATA

The title of the Library Report should read:

"Report of the Library Committee of the Monmouth County Historical Association by Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Chairman."

The two maps following the Library Report which ends on page 57 were donated to the Monmouth County Historical Association by Mr. Bertram H. Borden in loving memory of his wife Mary Owen Borden.

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ipts

etin in May 1935 we have added
pieces. These fall roughly into
s—Deeds, Indentures, Wills and
its, Ledgers, Receipts and Bills;
, and Journals. These all cover
History from the 17th century
m our collections one can gain a
unty's development.
important place in our files we
ones selected because they typify
ed.

1682-1698—Account Book started by George Keith, Surveyor General of East New Jersey.

Revolutionary Period

March 28, 1777—Letter signed by George Washington regarding the disaffected in the County of Monmouth.

May 12, 1777—Petition of Militia Officers of Monmouth County to Governor and Legislature of New Jersey; one of the signers was Joshua Huddy.

Nov. 8, 1777—Recommendation to Legislature of Field Officers, 1st Battalion, Monmouth Militia.

March 18, 1778—Letter from George Washington to Col. Benjamin Flower regarding removal of cannon from galleys at Bordentown.

July 30, 1780—Letter to Moore Foreman signed by George Washington.

c. 1783—Articles of Association of the Inhabitants of Monmouth County, New Jersey, for united action against the Tories; probably Freehold.

1st Quarter of 19th Century

1805-1833—Personal correspondence of John Lambert to his wife and daughter.

2nd Quarter of 19th Century

1810-1860—James P. Allaire papers, personal and business.

Mid-19th Century

1843-1863—Records of the North American Phalanx.

Civil War Period

1862—Enlistment papers of the 14th Regiment of New Jersey under command of Capt. James W. Conover.

Miscellaneous papers belonging to Majors Enoch Cowart and James S. Yard.

4th Quarter of 19th Century

1880-1890—Account Book of H. H. Wainright and W. Errickson of Manasquan, New Jersey.

1st Quarter of 20th Century

May 15, 1903—Letter to S. C. Cowart from George Dewey, Admiral of U. S. Navy.

Three World War I Letters: 1918—Floyd Yonkaushe to Editor of *Freehold Transcript;* 1918, Dec. 25—Chas. A. Conover; 1919, Feb. 12—Wm. Bound.

2nd Quarter of 20th Century

War History Collection of World War II.

- Record of those who died in the service of their Country.
- Newspapers indexed to show part Monmouth County played in the war.
- Records of Civilian Defense, Civil Air Patrol, American Red Cross, etc.

CHURCH RECORDS

In our 1935 Bulletin we published a list of the Church records that had been placed with us for safe-keeping. Below we have revised that list and included those which have been deposited here since that date. With the exception of the Brick Church Records the Association does not own these records; we are only their custodians because of our fireproof vault and a desire on the part of the Churches to make their records available to the public.

Old Brick Church, Marlboro, N. J.	1709-1851
Reformed Dutch Church of Middletown	1721-1836
Tennent Church, Tennent, N. J.	1727-1917
Christ Church, Shrewsbury, N. J.	1733-1854
Reformed Church of Holmdel	1826-1934
M. E. Church, Manasquan, N. J.	1829-1838
St. John's Church, Bethany Sunday School Record	1829-1864
Baptist Church, Freehold, N. J.	1834-1884
Presbyterian Church, Freehold, N. J.	1835-1934
M. E. Church, Chapel Hill Circuit and Navesink	1855-1904
Presbyterian Church, Manalapan, N. J.	1855-1919

Bethesda M. E. Church, Adelphia, N. J.	1865-1903
Methodist Church, Freehold, N. J.	1875-1928
Bethel M. E. Church, Southard Circuit	1877-1921

BIBLE RECORDS

We have added 56 Bibles to the 29 we had in 1935, making a total of 85. Since the Bibles are large and our shelf space is limited, we have with the generous aid of the Monmouth Court House Chapter of the D. A. R. copied the family records; this also makes them more accessible to our readers. The Bibles have been wrapped and stored in the attic and may be seen by anyone upon request. This method not only gives us more room on our shelves but protects the Bibles and preserves the original records with their own Bibles. In addition to these Bible records we have copies from Bibles not in our possession.

We are glad to report that Mr. Henry C. McLean has continued copying cemetery records which he kindly adds to our files.

PRINTED MATERIAL

The following report shows the growth and development of printed material in our Library since 1935:

886 volumes covering the history of Monmouth County, history of New Jersey, genealogy, antiques, etc.

957 periodicals which are publications of sister institutions.

1432 pamphlets; 297 circulars which cover openings of all kinds of stores, political rallies, conditions of stocks in companies, etc.; 445 programs of women's clubs, high school commencements, musicals, etc.; 339 cards which deal mostly with announcements of all types; 12 handbills, mostly advertisements; 100 envelopes and letter heads; 25 scrap books; 81 directories of cities, counties, telephones, etc.; 62 tickets of railroads, political rallies, elections, theater, etc.; 15 menus; 144 broadsides used for advertising horse races, fairs, auctions, etc.; 73 pieces of paper money from the colonial and revolutionary periods, the confederation and the 19th Century; 219 magazines on fashions, antiques, churches, etc.; 23 valentines; 117 maps and atlases of New Jersey, Monmouth County, towns, etc.; 228 almanacs; and 424 drawings, prints, and photographs of New Jersey, Monmouth County, and their people.

DONORS OF MEMORIAL GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY

Allen, Mrs. George Corlies, in memory of her husband,
George Corlies Allen

Applegate, John S., Jr., in memory of his father, John S. Applegate

Arrowsmith, The Misses Eliza and Julia, in memory of their grandfather,
Thomas H. Arrowsmith

Borden, Bertram H., in loving and precious memory of his wife,
Mary Owen Borden

Brown, Thomas Irving, in memory of John H. Cook and Henry Clay
Clark, Stephen C., in memory of his father, Alfred Corning Clark
Commelin, Mrs. Charles R., in memory of her mother,
Mary Elizabeth Woolley
Commelin, Mrs. Charles R., in memory of her father,
James E. Lippincott
Conover, Miss Laura, in memory of David Clark Perrine
Cooke, Dr. Robert A., in memory of his father, Dr. Henry G. Cooke
Coyne, Mrs. Kathryn S., in memory of her father, William R. Crawford
Dorsett, Mrs. Sara Leuvenia, in memory of her husband,
John Alvin Dorsett
Dyer, Mrs. Arthur, in memory of her sister, Miss Lavinia Swift Murphy
Farr, Mrs. Warren D., in memory of her husband, Warren D. Farr
Hance, Robert B., Mrs. Rachel H. Yarnell, and Mrs. Sarah L. Dorsett, in memory of John Lott Dorsett, grandfather of Mr. Hance and Mrs. Yarnell
Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, in memory of Mrs. Harris' father, Francis M. Rosenfeld
Haskell, Amory L., in memory of his father, J. Amory Haskell
Haskell, Mrs. J. Amory, in memory of her husband, J. Amory Haskell
Haskell, Mrs. J. Amory, in memory of her brother, Samuel Riker
Haynes, Caroline C. and Louise deF., in memory of their brother, William deF. Haynes
Hendrickson, Dr. D. D., in memory of his mother,
Catherine Louise Applegate Hendrickson
Jewell, Mrs. Harry L., (heirs of), in memory of Mrs. Jewell
Johnson, Miss Edith, for heirs of Sarah Holmes Hubbard Conover
Jones, Charles W., in memory of his mother
Kerfoot, Mrs. Annie H., in memory of her husband, J. B. Kerfoot
Layton, B. Bertrand, in memory of Cornelius Conover Clayton
Leonard, Mrs. William J., in memory of her husband, William J. Leonard; in memory of her mother, Catharine Schenck Holmes Jones
Mather, Miss Edith H., in memory of her mother, Margaret Herbert
Minnig, Mrs. Grace O., in memory of Rufus Ogden and
Mrs. Josephine A. Hoff
Moreau, Adrian E., in memory of his father, Alexander L. Moreau
Morgan, Mrs. Theodore Blackwell, in memory of her husband,
Theodore Blackwell Morgan
Murphy, Miss Lavinia, and Mrs. Arthur Dyer in memory of their father, Holmes W. Murphy
Murphy, Miss Lavinia S., in memory of her sister, Miss Louise Murphy
Parsons, Mrs. William Barclay, in memory of her husband,
Gen. William Barclay Parsons
Quackenbush, Mrs. Carrie A., in memory of her grandmother,
Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts Aumack
Rogers, Mrs. A. J., in memory of her father, Joseph Clarkson Passmore
Rosenfeld, Mrs. Francis M., in memory of her husband,
Francis M. Rosenfeld
Rue, Miss Marguerite, in memory of her mother
Schanck, Luther, Sara, and Leila, in memory of the Schanck Family
Solomon, Miss Bertha, in memory of her great-great grandfather,
Col. Abraham Osborn
Stout, Mrs. Andrew V., in memory of her mother, Ella M. Babcock
Straus, Edward K., in memory of his father, Herbert N. Straus
Taylor, Mrs. Ruth C., in memory of her husband, Dr. Zebulon S. Taylor
Thomas, Charles Holmes, in memory of James Steen
Tilton, Miss Kathryn, in memory of her father, John Tilton

Van Derveer, Mrs. Tunis S., in memory of her husband, Tunis S. Van Derveer
Van Mater, Mrs. Jennie, in memory of Samuel Van Mater
Wainright, Halsted H., Estate of, in memory of Halsted H. Wainright
Wilkenson, Mrs. Edward S. W., in memory of Mrs. Grace James Havens
Yard, Mrs. Joseph A., and Elizabeth, in memory of James S. and Joseph A. Yard
Yates, Marguerite Z., in memory of her father, Charles R. Zacharias
Yetman, Miss Laura B., in memory of her father, Hubbard R. Yetman
Young, Charles I., in memory of his wife, Mary Beers Van Brackle Young

DONORS TO THE LIBRARY

Academy Bookshop, Inc.
Alden, John D.
Aldine Book Co.
Allan, Robert W.
Allen, Mrs. G. C.
Allen, Harold S.
Allstrom, Miss Lillie
American Autograph Shop
American Art Ass'n
American Historical Ass'n
Anderson Galleries, Inc.
Apgar, Ellis I.
Applegate, John S., Jr.
Applegate, Kenneth P.
Applegate, Stevens, Foster & Reusille
Argosy Book Stores
Arrowsmith, Miss Eliza B.
Arrowsmith, Miss Julia D.
Art Centre of the Oranges
Asbury Park Press
Ass'n of American Railroads
Atlanta Historical Society
Atlas Book Shop
Avon Woman's Club
Ayres, Harral

Backe, Mrs. Frances T.
Baker & Brooks, Inc.
Baker, G. A., & Co., Inc.
Bamford, William B.
Baptist Church (Freehold) (Board of Trustees of)
Banfield, Edwin L.
Barkalow, Edwin R.
Barkalow, Mrs. William A.
Barrowman, Thomas
Barrows, Miss Anna
Bartek, Sgt. John F.
Bartfield, John N.
Bass, Charissa Taylor
Bass, Frank Nelson
Beach, Miss Emma Florence
Beacon Press Publishing Co.
Becker, Miss E. Marie
Bender, Frank
Benjamin, Mrs. Mary A.
Bennett, Mrs. Charles G
Benson, Willard
Betts, Nannie Hammer
Betts, Mrs. Philander
Betzler, Mrs. W. F.
Beutell, E. M.
Bieber, Albert A.
Bigelow, Arthur S.
Birch, Bertram
Bixler, Mrs. Marguerite Potter
Bobbitt, Benjamin Boisseau
Bodine, Mrs. Peter
Bodley Book Shop
Bohr, Miss Ella Cole
Borden, Bertram H.
Borden, Jacob R.
Boschen, Lillian W.
Bouton, Eugene
Boyd, Mrs. Charles H.
Boyer, Charles S.
Breese, Mrs. Charles
Brown, Mrs. Arthur M.
Brown & Delhi Bookshop
Brown, Herbert F.
Brown, Dr. H. S.
Brown, Miss J. Mabel
Brown, Thomas Irving
Brown, Mrs. Thomas Irving
Bucklin Family
Bunnell, Fred G.
Burnett, Virginia S.
Burroughs, Miss Rachel
Burtt, Robert
Burtt, Mrs. Roberta
Burtt, Mrs. Rowena
Bush, Walter

Caesar, Harry I.
Campbell, Edmund S.
Canfield, Miss Vivian
Carnegie Book Shop
Carter, Mrs. Charles H.
Casler, Miss Elizabeth

Central Publishing House
Century Ass'n
Charterock
Chase, Mrs.
Chatten, Mrs. Edna T.
Chichester, C. W.
Church, Margaret
Church, Marietta
Clark, Stephen C.
Clarke, Mrs. E. A. S.
Clayton, Mrs. Mary Stokes
Clayton, J. Wilbur
Coast Star
Cocheu, Lincoln
Coleman, Laurence Val
Collins, Mrs. Sylvia
Commelin, Mrs. Charles
Compleat Collector
Compton, C. V.
Conally, James
Conover, Andrew J.
Conover, Miss Ellen S.
Conover, Henry S.
Conover, Miss Laura
Conover, Miss Tam Denise
Conover, Miss Vera
Conover, William H.
Conover, Mrs. William R.
Conrow, Mrs. Laura
Cook, Chester P.
Cooke, Dr. Robert A.
Cooper, Alexander D.
Cooper Union Museum
for Arts of Decoration
Corlies, C. D.
Corlies, Charles D. (Estate)
Cottrell, A. T.
Cowart, Samuel C.
Coyne, Mrs. Kathryn S.
Crane, Robert
Crawford, Miss Rebekah
Cromwell, William Nelson
Cross, Mrs. A. W.
Cunningham, Evelyn deVivon
Woodhull

Dangler, Augustus
Dauber and Pine Book Shops, Inc.
Davison, Fred
Davison, Mrs. George W.
Delafield, Mrs. Margaret Woodhull
Denise, Garret A.
Dennis, Holmes V. M., III
Dept. of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario
Detroit Society for Genealogical
Research
De Wyne, Miss Anna
De Young, Dirk P.
Dibben, Miss Ruth
Dietz, Mrs. Anna F.
Dillistin, William H.
Disbrow, Benjamin L.
Dittmar, Charles
Dodd, Mead & Co.
Dorsett, Mrs. Sarah L.
Downey, Leland Woolley
Du Bois, Miss Jane
Du Bois, Warren
Du Bois, William H.
Dyer, Mrs. Arthur
Dyson, George W.

Eggimann, Karl J.
Eisner, J. Lester
Eisner, Monroe
Ellis, J. K.
Elberon Woman's Club
Ely, Miss Emma L.
Ely, Lloyd
Ely, Mrs. Marjorie
Emmons, Mrs. Carrie E.
Englund, Carl R.
Enright, Miss Mildred L.
Everitt, Charles P.
Ewan, N. R.
Ewing, Eden

Farr, Mrs. Warren D.
Fegan, William W.
First Presbyterian Church
(Freehold)
Fitkin Memorial Hospital
Flanders, Miss Laura M.
Flannery, Roger F.
Fogerty, Miss M. Louise
Fouché, Miss Julie B.
Fowler, H. L.
Franklin, Miss A. M.
Freehold Cecilian Club
Freehold Transcript
Freeholders, Monmouth County
Friedman, Morris L.
Frommel, Miss Dorothy

Gagen, James Thomas
Garden State Ass'n
Gaskill, Nelson B.
Geissenhainer, Fred W.
Genealogical Society of New
Jersey
George, Mrs. J. Duncan
Gillingham, Harrold E.
Glisson, Mrs. Oliver S., Jr.
Godfrey, Dr. Carlos E.
Goodspeed's Book Shop

Gorden, John E. (Heirs)
Gotham Book Mart
Gottlieb, Theodore D.
Gould, Harry S., Sr.
Graham, Miss Katherine
Groff, Joseph Halsey
Gulick, H. Gregory

Hall, Elmer C.
Halsey, Dr. Joseph G.
Hampton, Vernon Boyce
Hance, Mary I.
Hance, Miss Meta
Hance, Mrs. Rachel
Hance, Robert B.
Harris, Alexander
Harris, Mrs. Alexander
Hartshorne, Miss Amy
Hartshorne, Miss Estelle
Hartshorne, Miss Louise
Hartshorne, Mrs. Robert
Hartshorne, Mrs. William
Haskell, Mrs. J. Amory
Haynes, Miss Caroline C.
Haynes, Miss Louise deF.
Haynes, Mrs. Mabel
Haywood, Miss Berta
Heartman, Charles F.
Height, Howard
Hendrickson, Charles E.
Hendrickson, Dr. D. D.
Hendrickson, Daniel T.
Hepburn, Mrs. William M.
Herbert, Henry W.
Historical Records Survey
Historical Societies, Conference of
Hobart, George S. (Estate)
Holbrook, Mrs. Clark
Holland Society
Holmes, Commander J. M.
Holmes, Miss Martha
Holmes, W. S.
Holmes, Mrs. W. S.
Horn, Rev. George G.
Hoskins, Tracey M.
Howard, Cecil H. Cutts
Howes, Wright
Howland, Jesse A.
Hughs, Howard L.
Huguenot Society

Insurance Co. of North America
Ivins, Miss Katharine
Ivins, Mrs. Sarah
Ivins, Mrs. William M.

Janowicz, Michael
Jewell, Mrs. Harry L.
Johns Hopkins Press
Johnson, Miss Edith
Johnson, John B.
Johnson, Mrs. Lucinda
Jones, Charles W.
Jones, Mrs. Frank P.
Jones, Miss Gladys H.

Karagheusian, A. & M., Inc.
Karst, Miss Esther
Kaye, Jess
Keansburg Beacon
Keansburg News Publishing Co.
Kellenbeck, Mrs. Elsa
Kende Galleries at Gimbel Bros.
Kerfoot, Mrs. Annie H.
Kindelan, Mrs. Ida
Kinmonth, J. Lyle
Kinmonth, Mrs. J. Lyle
Klingel, Charles M.
Kollock, Miss Anna Arnett
Kramar, Nada
Krampf, Melvin C.
Kresge, Homer D.

Lane, Lewis
Lanning, Mrs. Bert
Lathrop, Leonard
Lauler, Miss Lillian
Lawless, Mrs. Adelaide Little
Lawless, G. S.
Lawshe, Wilford
Lawrence, Charles C.
Lawrence, James Yard
Lawrence, Judge Rulif V.
Layton, B. Bertrand
Leary, Lewis Gaston, Jr.
Leonard, Philip
Leonard, Mrs. Philip
Leonard, William J.
Leonard, Mrs. William J.
Library of Congress
Lichtenstein, Alfred F.
Lincoln Nat'l Life Ins. Co.
Linn, Henry Sage
Linn, Miss Mary Hunter
Lloyd, Frank Howard
Litt, Mrs. John C.
Lokerson, W. B.
Long Beach Board of Trade
Longstreet, Elias
Lovett's Nursery, Inc.
Lowe, Mrs.
Lumm, Mrs. Effie G.
Luyster, John P.

MacDonald, George
MacDonald, William H.
McClees, Miss Anne
McClees, James W.
McClelland, Nancy, Inc.

McDermott, Joseph
McFaddin, Mrs. Dorman
McGirr, Newman F.
McGonigle, Dr. William I. L.
McLean, Henry C.
McMurtrie, Herbert
McQueen, Lester C.
Madigan, Thomas F., Inc.
Magalhaes, Frank V.
Maloney, Gwendolyn
Manasquan, Borough of
Manasquan Library
Mandeville, Rev. Ernest
Manson, Mrs. George W.
Margery, A.
Marriner, Louis
Marks and Co.
Mather, Miss Edith H.
Mathison, M. H.
Maxwell, Mrs. James M.
Mayo, Katherine
Medical Center X-Ray Institute
Meyer, Alfred J.
Meyers, Herbert S.
Meyers, Mrs. Nell
Miller, C. D.
Miller, Miss Esther C.
Miller, Miss Etta
Miller, George J.
Miller, Irving
Millspaugh, Harriet S.
Minnesota Historical Society
Minnig, Mrs. Grace O.
Missouri Resources Museum
Mole, Harvey E.
Monmouth County Historical Ass'n, Genealogical Committee
Monmouth County Library
Monmouth County Y.M.C.A.
Monmouth County Organization for Social Service
Monmouth County Philatelic Society
Monmouth Post No. 125 Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.
Monmouth County Publishing Co., Inc.
Monmouth Court House Chapter, D. A. R.
Monmouth Memorial Hospital
Monnette, Orra Eugene
Moore, Wilmer
Moreau, Anderene W.
Moreau, Adrian E.
Moreau, Adrian E., Estate
Moreau, Rhea W.
Moreau, Mrs. Theodore Blackwell
Morford, Mrs. Harold C.
Morlatt, Miss Dell
Morley, Wm. D., Inc.
Morrell, Miss Mary
Morrill, Edward, and Son
Morris, Mrs. George
Morris, Mrs. Theodore
Morris, Thomas E.
Morris, Weyant Edgar
Morris, Mrs. Weyant Edgar
Morrison, Noah Farnham
Mount, Adrian E.
Mullarvey, Mrs. Melpha
Murphy, Edgar O.
Murphy, Holmes W. (Heirs)
Murphy, Miss Lavinia S.
Murphy, Miss Louise
Murry Print Shop
Museum of the City of New York
Museum of Modern Art

Naylor, John W.
Neff, Rev. Charles H.
Neill, Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder
Netter, Miss Edna M.
Newark Galleries, Inc.
Newark Museum Ass'n
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.
New Jersey Dept. of Agriculture
New Jersey Dept. of Conservation and Development
New Jersey Library Ass'n
New Jersey Public Library Commission
New Jersey State Highway Commission
New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
Newman, Harry Shaw
New York Book Mart
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society
New York Historical Society
New York Public Library
Niesen, Mrs. Nellie Keith

Ocean County Publicity Bureau
Ogilvie, Mrs. Carl
Olmsted, Frank L.
Ormsby, T. H.
Osborn, Albert S.
Osborn, John C.

Packwood, Mrs. Harry
Palmer, Dr. Charles A.
Paltsits, Victor H.
Parke-Bernet Galleries
Parker, Dr. E. Ely
Parker, Mrs. James A.
Parker, Mrs. Jennie S.

Parker, Miss Lydia R.
Parkes, James S.
Parsons, Miss Sarah A.
Parsons, Walter B.
Parsons, Mrs. William Barclay
Parsons, Dr. William Barclay
Passaic County Historical Society
Patterson, Charles H.
Patterson, Everett
Patterson, Harry E.
Pearce, Edgar L.
Peck, J. Ray
Pedrick, Rev. Joseph N.
Pelican Gallery, Inc.
Pelley, J. J.
Perrine, Mrs. Redford
Perrine, William Davison
Peters, James H.
Peterson, Arthur Everet
Petrey, Flora R.
Philhower, Charles A.
Phillips, Dr. N. C.
Phillips, Mrs. N. C.
Pickersgill, Harold E.
Pitcairn, Raymond
Pittenger, Mrs. Jacob L.
Pope, John F.
Porter, Miss Josephine
Prati, William J.
Prentice, Bernon S.
Princeton University Library
Progressive Citizen, Inc.
Public Record Office, Trenton

Quackenbush, Miss Mary Elizabeth
Quelch, Walter I.

Reckless, G. S.
Red Bank Register
Reed, Mrs. Edwin B.
Reed, Ernest
Reed, Latham G.
Reeder, Arthur I.
Reid, Mrs. J. Halsey S.
Retz, Charles, Inc.
Retz and Storm, Inc.
Reussille, Leon, Jr.
Reynolds Family Ass'n
Reynolds, Mrs. William V.
Reznikoff, Elias J.
Richardson, William C.
Richardson, William H.
Richmond, Louis
Ricketts, Myron R.
Ridgway, Dr. R. F. L.
Riker, Mrs. Charles Lawrence
Riker, Mrs. Harry I.
Riker, Mrs. Samuel
Rippier, Mrs. Anna C.
River Plaza School, Red Bank
Riverford Publishing Co.
Roberts, Mrs. J. A.
Rodgers, James
Rodgers, William A. (Estate)
Roeder, Arthur
Rogers, Mrs. A. J.
Rollhaus, Mrs. Philip
Rose, Nelson
Rosell, Mrs. Joseph H.
Rosenfeld, Francis M.
Rosenfeld, Mrs. Francis M.
Rubinstein, Frank
Rue, Miss Eleanor P.
Rue, Miss Marguerite
Ruf, Dr. Louis F.
Runyon, Dr. Peter
Rutgers University Library

Saifer, Albert
Salt, Henry A.
Sanna, Alfred P.
Schanck, Mrs. Williard
Scheide, John H.
Schenck, Leila
Schenck, Luther
Schenck, Sara
Schnell, Mrs. H.
Schucman, L.
Schulte's Book Store, Inc.
Schwacke, Rev. John H.
Scribner's, Charles, Sons
Scudder Ass'n of America
Segall, Jacob
Sherman, Mrs. Harry B.
Shrewsbury Town Chapter, D. A. R.
Slater, Mrs. Alice M.
Smith, Mrs. Edith R.
Smith, Mrs. H. H.
Smith, Mrs. Lydia M.
Smith, Miss L. Miriam
Smith, Thomas
Snyder, Lillian Denise (Heirs)
Solomon, Miss Bertha
Spinning, Mrs. H. H.
Staten Island Historical Society
Statesir, D. Abeel
Statesir, Mrs. D. Abeel
Statesir, Mrs. William V.
Steinbach, Kresge Co.
Sterne, Emma Gelders
Stevens, Henry, Son, and Stiles
Stevens, Mrs. Mary Woodhull
Stewart, Miss Patricia

Stewart, Mrs. Patricia
Stewart, E. S.
Stillwell, Mrs. Staats
Stout, Andrew Varick
Stout, Mrs. Andrew Varick
Stout, Prof. J. Provost
Straus, Edward K.
Stroud, Carrie E.
Sussaman, Arthur
Sutphen, Mrs. John Vanderburg
Swan, Mrs. Frank E.
Swan, Miss Norma L.
Sweet, Forest H.
Swope, Frederick E.
Symmes, Miss Marion

Taft, Mrs. Eugene
Talcott, J. Frederick
Taylor, Dr. Zebulon S.
Taylor, Mrs. Zebulon S.
Thomas, Mrs. Adaline
Thomas, Charles Holmes
Thompson, Joseph C.
Thomson, William F.
Throckmorton, Willard
Thurston, Mrs. Mary C. K.
Tighe, Thomas B.
Tilton, Miss Kathryn
Tilton, Mrs. Otis
Torrance, Mrs. Henry
Trafford, Mrs. Charles H.
Trask, Mrs. James D.
Travers Book Store
Tree, Roland
Trenton Emblem Co.
Trippe, Mrs. C. M.
Truex, Dr. William E.
Truex, Dr. William E. (Estate)
Trumpeter, Mrs. Emily L.
Tutin, William L.

Ulyat, William L.
U. S. Govt. Printing Office
U. S. Post Office (Freehold)
U. S. Treasury, Sec. Fine Arts
U. S. War Dept. (Public Relations Office, Fort Monmouth)
U. S. Works Progress Administration, Fed'l Writers' Project
University Place Book Shop
University of Texas Library

Van Brackle, Stephen M.
Valentine, Mrs. A. M.
Van Mater, Miss Fanny
Van Mater, Gilbert T.
Van Mater, Mrs. Jennie
Van Norden, Agnes M.
Van Schoick, George S.
Van Vleit, Mrs. John H.
Vanderhoof, Mrs. E. O.
Vanderveer, Miss Anna M.
Vanderveer, Charles
Vanderveer, Edgar I.
Vanderveer, Edgar M.
Vanderveer, Mrs. Edgar M.
Van Derveer, Mrs. Tunis S.
Viering, Lilian
Voorhees, Mrs. Fred
Voorhis, Harold Van Buren
Vroom, Peter D.

Wack, Robert L.
Wain, Sydney J.
Wainright, Halsted H. (Estate)
Walker, Evelyn T.
Walleck's Book Store
Warwick, J. W.
Watson, Dr. Samuel N.
Wegelin, Oscar
Weiser, Bernard H.
Weld, Mrs. Rudolph
Weston, Mary Hartshorne
Wharton, E. H.
White, Fred
White, George
Wikoff, Mary B.
Wilkeson, Mrs. Edward S. W.
Wilkeson, Mrs. Harriet L.
Williams, Mrs. Raymond
Williar, C. M.
Wilson, Edmund
Winterton, Mrs. Eliza
Wood, Mrs. Glenn Eyre
Wood, James
Wood, Mrs. James
Woodward, Dr. Carl R.
Woolcott, Alexander
Wright, Esther Clark
Wykoff Ass'n in America

Yarnell, Mrs. Rachel H.
Yard, Miss Elizabeth
Yard, Joseph A.
Yard, Mrs. Joseph A.
Yates, Mrs. Marguerite Z.
Yetman, Mrs. A. H.
Yetman, Miss Laura B.
Young, Charles I.

A REVISED CHECKLIST OF MONMOUTH COUNTY NEWSPAPERS IN THE MONMOUTH COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

An * in this list always denotes an incomplete or mutilated copy, or a copy the Association would be interested in replacing with a perfect copy, if obtainable.

The abbreviations used in this list are:

Ayer—Ayer, N. W. & Son's Directory of newspapers and periodicals. A guide to publications printed in the United States and possessions . . . 1930. Philadelphia, Pa., N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., c. 1930.

Brigham—Brigham, Clarence S. Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820. Part VI: New Jersey, American Antiquarian Society Proceedings (N.S.), Vol. XXVI (1916).

Ellis—Ellis, Franklin. History of Monmouth County, New Jersey . . . Philadelphia, R. T. Peck & Co., 1885.

H. of M. C. —History of Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1664-1920 . . . New York and Chicago, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1922. 3 vols.

N. J. E. A.—List of New Jersey newspapers reported (to the New Jersey Editorial Association), 1867, 1877-1879.

———— Minutes of the . . . Editorial Association of the State of New Jersey . . . 1880-1894.

Paltsits—Paltsits, Victor Hugo. A bibliography of the separate and collected works of Philip Freneau, together with an account of his newspapers . . . New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1903.

The check list is divided into (1) an alphabetical arrangement by towns in which the newspapers are published and (2) an alphabetical index to the titles or names of the papers. It includes all the Monmouth County newspapers on file in the Association to the end of June, 1946.

ALLENTOWN

Allentown Messenger. w. First issue, Oct. 22, 1903 (Mr. J. W. Naylor)
1903, Dec. 10 (v. 1 no. 8). 17, 24, 31
1935, Jan. 24; Mar. 7—date

Allentown Times.
1881, May 5 (v. 1 no. 1)

ASBURY PARK

The Artesian. w. (irreg.) First issue, early summer, 1884 (Ellis, 868)
1886, Dec. 8 (v. 2 no. 17)
1887, Jan. 21
Day of publication changed between Dec. 8, 1886, and Jan. 21, 1887.

Asbury Park Evening Journal.

1883, June 4 (v. 1 no. 1)

Asbury Park Evening Press. d. except Sundays and holidays

1908, June 12* (22nd year, no. 140)
1911, Nov. 23
1913, Jan. 1—Mar. 30
1915, Jan. 1—date.

Extras for 1918, Nov. 9, 11; 1920, Nov. 3; 1921, June 7, July 2, Oct. 5-7, 10-13; 1923, Aug. 3, Nov. 8; 1924, July 9, Nov. 5; 1925, June 17, 18, Nov. 4; 1927, Dec. 14; 1928, May 16, Nov. 7; 1929, Nov. 6; 1931, July 29; 1932, May 12, 18, Oct. 14, Nov. 9; 1933, Apr. 4, Aug. 11, Nov. 8; 1936, Nov. 4; 1944, Aug. 5-Sept. 9, Saturday edition suspended to conserve paper.

Note—Title on masthead is Asbury Park Evening Press and Evening News.

Asbury Park Journal. w. First issue, January, 1876 (N. J. E. A., 1877)

1877, Apr. 7 (v. 2 no. 14)
1878, Sept. 21; Nov. 2, 9; Dec. 28
1879, Mar. 1, 8
1880, May 1; Aug. 21; Sept. 18; Oct. 9, 23; Nov. 6; Dec. 4
1881, Sept. 24; Oct. 1*; Nov. 5, 12
1882, June 3
1884, June 28
1901, Jan. 4—1902, Dec. 26
1911, Mar. 24—April 14, 28; June 16

* Also for 1901, July 12; 1902, Jan. 31. Files for 1911 crumbling.

Supplements for 1879, Mar. 8, May (17), 31, Nov. 15; 1880, Oct. 23; 1882, June 3.

Day of publication changed between June 3, 1882, and Jan. 4, 1901.

Note—Title on masthead, 1901—1902, is **Asbury Park Journal & Monmouth** Republican. The Monmouth Republican was merged into the Journal Sept. 1, 1884 (H. of M. C., I, 200).

Asbury Park Journal, d. First issue, 1876

1911, Mar. 28 (v. 28 no. 74), 29; Apr. 1, 3, 14, 29; May 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 13, 19, 25*; June 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17, 20, 26, 27, 29; July 10-12, 14, 15, 21; Aug. 9, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26; Sept. 5-9, 11, 12, 20, 23, 30

Asbury Park Mirror. w.

1939, June 9 (v. 1 no. 3), 23-Aug. 11.

Asbury Park Morning Press.

1915, June 28-Sept. 6
1916, July 11-Sept. 4
1917, June 25-Sept. 3

Asbury Park Sunday Press. The Shore Press.

Title varies:
1879, July 10—1905, Feb. 19—Shore Press
1929, Jan. 13—date—Asbury Park Sunday Press. The Shore Press
1879, July 10 (v. 1 no. 1)—1880, Oct. 15, 29—1881, May 20
1881, May 27; Sept. 23, 30; Oct. 28; Nov. 4, 11
1882, June 10; Dec. 2
1883, May 19
1884, Oct. 11
1904, May 22*; Sept. 11*, 18*; Oct. 9*-Nov. 6*; Dec. 4*-Dec. 18*
1905, Jan. 1*—22*; Feb. 12*, 19*
1915, Jan. 3—date
*Also for 1904, Oct. 16, 23, 30, Dec. 11; 1905, Jan. 8, 15.

Day of publication changed between July 10, 1879, and May 27, 1881, between Nov. 11, 1881, and June 10, 1882, and between Oct. 11, 1884, and May 22, 1904.

Note—Woodcut illustration on heading of issue of July 10, 1879.

The Asbury Park Times.

1914, May 14* (v. 2 no. 179)

Daily Shore Press.

1883, June 11 (v. 1 no. 1)

Daily Spray.

1882, June 19 (v. 1 no. 1)
1884, July 1

Monmouth Republican. w.

1883, June 9 (v. 1 no. 1)
1884, Mar. 15

Note—Merged into The Asbury Park Journal, Sept. 1, 1884 (H. of M. C., I, 200).

Peoples Advocate. w. First issue (Oct. 18, 1912?)

1912, Nov. 29 (v. 1 no. 7); Dec. 27
1913, Jan. 17-31, Feb. 7-28, Mar. 7-28, Apr. 4, 18, 25, May 23, 30, June 20-July 11, Aug. 1, 29

Progressive Citizen. w. Est. Mar. 30, 1929 (Mr. Sigmund Eiseman)

1935, Apr. 5-Nov. 15, Dec. 6-27
1936, Jan. 3-Aug. 7, 21-Oct. 2, Oct. 16-Dec. 31
1937, Jan. 8-Nov. 19, Dec. 3-31
1938, Jan. 7-Aug. 26, Sept. 9-Dec. 30
1939, Jan. 6-May 19, June 2-Aug. 4, 18-Oct. 6, 27-Dec. 29
1940, Jan. 5-Feb. 9, Mar. 1-22, Apr. 12-May 10

The Progressive Times. An independent and progressive newspaper. First issue (Jan. 31, 1913?)

1913, Aug. 29 (v. 1 no. 31)

The Shore Press—See Asbury Park Sunday Press. The Shore Press.

The Shore Scene. w.

1940, June 28 (v. 1 no. 2)

Tribune. w.

1886, Nov. 10 (v. 1 no. 1)

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

The Atlantic Highlander. w. First issue, 1885, as The Independent (N. J. E. A., 1894)

Title varies:
1892—1914—Monmouth Press
1915—1918—Atlantic Highlander (Formerly The Monmouth Press)
1892, May 28 (v. 6 no. 11, continuing The Independent v. 8 no. 4)—1901, June 22
1904, Mar. 12—1904, Dec. 31
1905, Jan. 7—1905, Nov. 11
1906, Jan. 6—1906, Nov. 2
1911, Oct. 27
1912, Aug. 9
1913, Oct. 31
1914, Feb. 20, Mar. 20, May 8, Apr. 7, Oct. 2, 9
1915, Nov. 26, Dec. 1-29
1916, Jan. 5-Nov. 22, Dec. 27
1917, Jan. 3-Oct. 3, Nov. 28-Dec. 26
1918, Jan. 2-Dec. 18

Day of publication changed between Jan. 26, 1895, and Oct. 27, 1911, and between Nov. 26 and Dec. 1, 1915.

Note—Consolidated with the Journal to become Atlantic Highlands Journal (H. of M. C., I, 202).

Atlantic Highlands Herald. w.

1881, June 2 (v. 1 no. 1)

The Atlantic Highlands Journal. w.

1919, Jan. 9 (v. 28 no. 34)-1920, Sept. 30
1931, Nov. 5
1935, Mar. 7—date
Missing—1944, Sept. 7, 14.

Note—Continuation of Journal consolidated with Atlantic Highlander Jan. 9, 1919 (H. of M. C., I, 202).

Journal. w. First issue, 1892 (N. J. E. A., 1895)
1894, Nov. 1*
1895, Mar. 14 (v. 3 no. 43)
1911, Jan. (4)*, Apr. 6-20, June 1-22, July 13, 20, Aug. 24, Nov. 16, 23, Dec. 7-28
1912, Feb. 1, 8, 29, Mar. 14, 21, Apr. 4, 18, 25, May 2, 9, 30, June 6, 20, July 4-18, Aug. 1, 22, Sept. 5, 19, Oct. 3-Dec. 5, 19, 26
1913, Jan. 9-23, Feb. 6-27, Mar. 13-Apr. 17, May 1, 15-June 5, 19, 26, July 3-17, 31, Aug. 14, 21, Nov. 27
1914, Feb. 19, Mar. 12, 26, May 7, 14, Aug. 13, Sept. 17
1915, Feb. 4
1918, June 6-Nov. 8, 22-Dec. 27
1919, Jan. 3
Day of publication changed Aug. 22-30, 1918.
Note—Consolidated with Atlantic Highlander to become Atlantic Highlands Journal (H. of M. C., I, 202).

The Highlands Herald. w.
1910, May 13* (v. 5 no. 35)

The Monmouth Press—See Atlantic Highlander

BELMAR. Formerly Ocean Beach

The Beach Patrol. w. An independent weekly journal.
1887, Jan. 15 (v. 1 no. 1), Apr. 16, July 9, Aug. 6, Sept. 10, Oct. 15-29, Dec. 3, 24
1888, Jan. 7, 14, July 7-28, Sept. 8, 29

The Coast Advertiser. w.
1935, Mar. 8 (v. 47 no. 37)-Dec. 27
1936, Jan. 3-Dec. 25
1937, Jan. 1-June 25, July 9-Dec. 31
1938, Jan. 7-1941, Dec. 31
1942, Jan. 9-1944, Sept. 1, 22—date
Missing—1944, Sept. 8, 15
Town Weekly Magazine for 1937, Dec. 17-1939, Feb. 10

Crab. w.
1881, July 23 (v. 1 no. 1), Nov. 5
Note—An earlier edition of the Crab, dated July 9, 1881, vol. 1 no. 1, of which Albert H. Atterbury and J. W. K. Naftel were editors, was in the possession of Mr. William B. Bamford of Belmar, N. J. The edition in possession of the Association, July 23, 1881, vol. 1 no. 1, was edited by R. P. Miller.

Ocean Beach. The popular sea-side summer resort.
Title varies:
1874-1879—Ocean Beach. The new sea-side summer resort.

Ocean Beach (continued)

1887—Ocean Beach. The popular sea-side summer resort.
1874, Aug. (no. 1)
1875, July (no. 2)
1879, July (no. 3)
1887, Aug. (no. 4)
Note—Published by the Ocean Beach Association.

EATONTOWN

Eatontown Advertiser. 1877, Jan.-Feb. m.; 1878, Oct. 10, 1882, Mar. 9, w.
Title varies:
1877, Jan.-Feb.; 1882, Mar. 9—Eatontown Advertiser
1878, Oct. 10-1879, May 22—Monmouth County Jerseyman
1877, Jan. (v. 1 no. 1), Feb.-Dec. 1
1878, Oct. 10, 17, 31, Nov. 7
1879, Feb. 20, Mar. 27, Apr. 3-17, May 22
1882, Mar. 9

The Eatontown News. w.
1940, Sept. 26
1941, Nov. 13

Monmouth County Jerseyman—See Eatontown Advertiser

FORT HANCOCK

Sandy Hook Foghorn. Published for Officers and Men of Fort Hancock and Fort Tilden by the Officers and Men of Forts Hancock and Tilden in cooperation with Daily Standard, Red Bank. w. 1941, July 3—1944, Mar. 23, when it was changed to bi-weekly.
1941, July 3 (v. 1 no. 1), 11-Sept. 26, Oct. 10-Nov. 28, Dec. 12, 25
1942, Jan. 30, Mar. 13-July 31, Sept. 18-Dec. 25
1943, Jan. 1-Dec. 30
1944, Jan. 6-Mar. 9, 23-Aug. 18

FORT MONMOUTH

Signal Corp Message. w.
1942, Apr. 29 (v. 1 no. 3)

FREEHOLD

All the Gaits. The horse's newspaper.
1920, Mar. 31 (no. 1)

Camp Brakeley News. w.
1917, July 24 (v. 1 no. 1), 31
Note—Published by the boys of Camp Brakeley, Freehold, N. J.

The Freeholder. w. 1929, July 24—Oct. 17, and thereafter d.
1929, Oct. 4 (v. 3 no. 29), 11, 17—Dec. 24

The Freehold Transcript and The Monmouth Inquirer. w.
Title varies:
1888, Sept. 7—1933, Jan. 27—Freehold Transcript
1933, Feb. 3—date—Freehold Transcript and The Monmouth Inquirer
1888 (v. 1 no. 1)—date
Supplements or extras for 1888, Sept. 26, 27; 1889, Sept. 25-27; 1891, Nov. 20, 27; 1892, Apr. 13; 1893, Oct. 30; 1917, July 20; 1933, Sept. 13
Day of publication changed Dec. 18-24, 1896; Dec. 31, 1896-Jan. 8, 1897.
Note—Acquired the Monmouth Inquirer, February, 1933.

Herald Inquirer—See Monmouth Inquirer

Hickory Sprout. w. First issue (Aug. 26, 1848?)
1848, Sept. 2 (v. 1 no. 2), 16, 30

Institute Advocate.
1851, Mar. 20 (v. 3 no. 1)

Jersey Blue. w. A journal devoted to the moral and intellectual culture of youth.
1846, Jan. 31 (v. 1 no. 1), Dec. 5
1847, Feb. 13

Junior Journal.
1893, Nov. 23 (v. 1 no. 1)
Note—Edited and published by The Class of '95. Young Ladies Seminary, Freehold, N. J.

Monmouth County Tribune. w.
Title varies:
1939, Feb. 2-May 18—Monmouth County Tribune and Monmouth Beach Journal
1939, May 25—1942, Jan. 15—Monmouth County Tribune
1939, Feb. 2 (v. 3 no. 26)—Dec. 28
1940, Jan. 4—1942, Jan. 15

Monmouth Daily Inquirer.
1858, Jan. 7 (v. 1 no. 2), 9, 13, Apr. 13, May 8, June 13

Monmouth Democrat. w. A weekly compend of news, politics, literature, agriculture, &c.

First issue (Apr. 12, 1834?)

Title varies:

1834, Apr. 19-1840, Apr. 2; 1854, Jan. 19-1859, Dec. 29—Monmouth Democrat

1840, Oct. 22-1854, Jan. 12—Monmouth Democrat and Farmer's and Workingman's Advocate

1860, July 12—date—Monmouth Democrat. A weekly compend of news, politics, literature, agriculture, &c.

1834, Apr. 19 (v. 1 no. 2); July 19*; Aug. 2*, 16*-Nov. 20*; Dec. 4, 11, 25

1835, Jan. 1*, 22; Feb. 5*-19; Mar. 5, 12; Apr. 9*, 16, 30; May 7, 14; June 4, 11, 25*; July 2-16, 30*; Sept. 3-17; Oct. 8-29*; Nov. 12*, 26; Dec. 3*

1836, Jan. 7*, 28; Feb. 11, 25*; Mar. 10-31*; July 7, 14*, 28; Aug. 18; Sept. 29*; Oct. 6, 20; Dec. 1-15, 29

1837, Jan. 26-Feb. 23; Mar. 9; Apr. 6, 20, 27*; July 20*; Aug. 3*, 31; Sept. 7-Oct. 5, 26; Nov. 2

1838, Jan. 4*, 25; Feb. 8, 15; Mar. 1; Apr. 12-May 10; June 7-July 5; Aug. 2*, 16-Oct. 4, 18, 25; Nov. 8, 15; Dec. 6, 13*

1839, Jan. 10, 17; Feb. 7, 21, 28*; Mar. 7, 28; Apr. 11*, 25; May 16*, 23; June 13-27; Aug. 15; Oct. 31*

1840, Feb. 13*; Apr. 2; May 21; June 4, 25; July 2-Aug. 6*; Oct. 22*, 29*; Nov. 12*; Dec. 10

1841, Jan. 21; Feb. 4; Mar. 11*; Apr. 8*; May 13-27; June 17; Sept. 23; Oct. 11; Dec. 2*

1842, Jan. 20*, 27; Mar. 17; June 9, 16, 23*; Sept. 8*, 15; Oct. 20; Nov. 24*

1843, Jan. 5*, 26*; Feb. 2*, 16; Apr. 6, 20*, 27; May 4, 11; Sept. 7; Oct. 26; Nov. 30

1844, Feb. 29; May 9, 30; June 13; July 4, 25; Aug. 1, 8; Oct. 3*, 17, 31; Nov. (7)-28

1845, Jan. 2-Feb. 20; Mar. 13-Apr. 10, 24-May 29; June 12-July 17, 31-Dec. 25*

1846, Jan. 8, 15; Feb. 26; Mar. 5, 26; Apr. 9*; May 7; June 18; July 2; Aug. 6*; Sept. 10; Dec. 17

1847, July 22; Aug. 5; Sept. 9; Dec. 30

1848, Jan. 13*, 20; Feb. 17*, 24; Mar. 9-Nov. 9, 23-Dec. 28

1849, Jan. 4*-Feb. 15; Mar. 1, 8, 22-Apr. 19; May 3-Sept. 6, 20-Nov. 15, 29, Dec. 6*

1850, Jan. 3*-Mar. 7, 21; Apr. 4-Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12-26

1851, Jan. 16*; Feb. 6, 13; Mar. (27); Apr. 10; Sept. 18-Oct. 23; Dec. 18

1852, Jan. 1*, 15*-Feb. 26; Mar. 11*-July 15*, 29*; Aug. 12*-Dec. 23

1853, Jan. 6; Feb. 3-Aug. 18; Nov. 17; Dec. 29*

1854, Jan. 5—1942, Nov. 26† (paper suspended)

Monmouth Democrat (continued)

†Missing—1857, June 25, Aug. 6; 1858, Aug. 5; 1869, Aug. 19.

Supplements or extras for 1843, Dec. 7; 1848, Dec. (7); 1849, Oct. 4; 1857, (Dec. 10); 1859, (Dec. 29); 1865, May 18, June 15, Aug. 31, Nov. 11; 1866, Apr. 26; 1868, (June 11, 18); 1869, June 17; 1871, Sept. 15; 1873, Oct. 31; 1874, Nov. 4; 1875, Nov. 3; 1876, Nov. 8; 1877, Nov. 7, (Dec.); 1878, (Jan. 31?); Nov. 6; 1880, Nov. 3; 1881, Nov. 4, 9; 1882, Nov. 9; 1883, (Oct. 25*); 1884, Oct. 9, Nov. 5; 1885, (Dec. 10); 1886, Nov. 3; 1887, (Dec.); 1888, (Dec.); 1890, June 7, (Dec.); 1891, Jan. 15, Apr. 30; 1892, Jan. 14; 1893, Jan. 12, Dec. 7; 1895, (May 16), (July 18, 25), (Aug. 15, Sept. 5, Oct. 17, Nov. 14), Dec. (12), 19; 1896, (Jan. 9, Feb. 27, Mar. 26), Dec. 10

Also supplement to Monmouth Democrat, Pioneer Advertiser & Southern Real Estate Bulletin, 1868, Sept. (v. 1 no. 1), Oct. 30.

Day of publication changed between Oct. 25 and Dec. 11, 1834. It was also temporarily changed Oct. 4-8 and between Oct. 8 and Oct. 25, 1838, because of elections.

Note—Daily edition of paper during session of New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference at Keyport, Mar. 20-27, 1867.

Monmouth Democrat Junior. A supplement for the Monmouth Democrat's young folks. irreg.

1875, Jan. 1 (no. 1); Apr. 8; Oct.; (Dec.)
1876, Apr.; (Dec.)
1877, (Dec.)

Monmouth Enquirer—See Monmouth Inquirer

Monmouth Herald and Inquirer—See Monmouth Inquirer

The Monmouth Inquirer. w.

Title varies:

1829, Oct. 20-1833, Jan. 10—Monmouth Enquirer
1833, Oct. 10-1838, Jan. 25; 1842, Aug. 18-1860, Mar. 10; 1865, June 22-1932, Dec. 29—Monmouth Inquirer
1838, Feb. 22-1841, Dec. 16—Monmouth Inquirer and General Advertiser
1860, Apr. 14; June 16-1865, June 1—Monmouth Herald and Inquirer
1860, Apr. 28-May 12—Herald Inquirer

1829, Oct. 20* (v. 1 no. 16)
1830, July 29; Sept. 23
1831, Oct. 6; Nov. 24
1832, Feb. 2; Apr. 19; June 14*; Sept. 20*; Oct. 11
1833, Jan. 10*; Oct. 10
1834, Jan. 16; May 15*, 22*; June 5; Nov. 13
1835, Jan. 8*; Feb. 5*, 19*; June 11; July 9; Aug. 6*; Sept. 3, 17, 24; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 10*

The Monmouth Inquirer (continued)

1836, Jan. 7-Feb. 11; Mar. 17-July 28; Aug. 11-Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3-Dec. 22
1837, Jan. 5-Mar. 2, 16*, 23; Apr. 6-May 18*; June 22; July 6, 12; Aug. 31; Oct. 26; Nov. 9-Dec. 28
1838, Jan. 4-25; Feb. 22-Mar. 1, 22*-Apr. 5, 19-June 14*; July 12, 26-Aug. 16; Sept. 13-Oct. 11, 25-Dec. 27
1839, Jan. 3-Feb. 28
1840, Mar. 26*; Apr. 30-May 14; Oct. 1; Dec. 10, 24
1841, Jan. 7, 21; Mar. 11, 25-Apr. 8; May 27; Dec. 16
1842, Aug. 18*
1843, May 4*; Nov. 23
1844, Jan. 18; Feb. 1*; Mar. 7-Dec. 26
1845, Jan. 2-Feb. 27; Mar. 13-Aug. 7, 21, 28; Sept. 11-Dec. 25
1846, Jan. 1-Mar. 5; Oct. 22; Nov. 12*
1847, May 20, 27; June 3
1848, Feb. 3
1849, June 28; July 19; Dec. 13
1850, Jan. 17; May 2; July 18; Dec. 19
1851, Apr. 10; June 14; July 26; Oct. 25*
1852, Feb. 28; July 3
1853, Jan. 8; May 28*
1854, Jan. 21*; Mar. 18; Aug. 12, 19; Nov. 4*
1855, Jan. 31; Feb. 14, 21; Mar. 17, 31; Apr. 14, 21; May 19; June 23; Sept. 1; Oct. 20; Nov. 17, 24; Dec. 1-22
1856, Feb. 16*
1857, Jan. 3, 10; Feb. 7-21; Mar. 14-May 23; June 13, 27; July 4-Aug. 1, 15, 22; Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 3-17, 31; Nov. 7*-Dec. 19
1858, Jan. 16; Apr. 3, 17-May 1; June 12; Aug. 14*, 21; Sept. 4-25*; Oct. 9, 16, 30; Nov. 6*, 27; Dec. 11, 25
1859, Jan. 1-15, 29-Mar. 12*, 26-Apr. 9; May 14; July 2, 16; Aug. 6*; Sept. 17; Oct. 15, 29; Nov. 5-26; Dec. 24*, 31
1860, Mar. 10; Apr. 14, 21, 28; May 12*-July 12, 26-Oct. 25; Nov. 8-Dec. 27
1861, Jan. 3, 10, 24-Feb. 21; Mar. 7-Apr. 25; May 9-July 18; Aug. 1-22; Sept. 26-Oct. 31; Nov. 14-Dec. 26*
1862, Jan. 23; Feb. 13, 20; Mar. 6, 20; Apr. 3-17; May 1, 8, 22; June 12, 26; July 3-Sept. 11; Nov. 13-Dec. 25
1863, Jan. 1-29; Feb. (12); Mar. 12; Apr. 16; May 14; June 4; July 2, 23; Aug. 13, 20; Sept. 3, 17, 24; Oct. 8-Dec. 31
1864, Jan. 7*, 14, 28-Feb. 25; Mar. 10*-Apr. 21; May 5, 12; June 2; July 14; Aug. 4; Sept. 1, 15-Nov. 17
1865, Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2-16; Mar. 23-May 4; June 1, 22; July 27; Aug. 3; Sept. 7-Oct. 12, 26*-Nov. 23
1866, Jan. 11, 18; Feb. 1-22; Mar. 15-Apr. 5, 19; May 3-17, 31-June 21; July 5-Sept. 6; Oct. 11, 18; Nov. 8-29; Dec. 20*, 27

The Monmouth Inquirer (continued)

1867, Jan. 3-17, 31-May 23; June 6, 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1-15, 29; Sept. 5-Dec. 5, 19, 26
1868, Jan. 2-Mar. 26; Apr. 9-June 4, 18-July 23; Aug. 6-20; Sept. 24; Oct. 1, 15, 29; Nov. 12, 26; Dec. 3, 17-31
1869, Jan. 7, 14*, 28; Feb. 11-Mar. 11; Apr. 8-May 6, 20-Aug. 12, 26-Dec. 30
1870, Mar. 3
1871, Mar. 16, 28
1872, Jan. 4-1903, Dec. 31†
1904, Jan. 7-Apr. 7*; May 5-19; June 9-Dec. 29
1905, Jan. 5-Dec. 14
1906, Jan. 4-Dec. 27
1907, Jan. 17-Mar. 14, 28-May 30; June 13-20; July 4-25; Aug. 8-Nov. 21; Dec. 5-26
1908, Jan. 2-1909, Dec. 30
1910, Jan. 6-Aug. 4, 18-Sept. 1, 15-Dec. 29
1911, Jan. 5-July 13, 27-Oct. 19; Nov. 2-Dec. 28
1912, Jan. 4-Dec. 26
1913, Jan. 2-July 24; Aug. 7-Oct. 23; Nov. 13, 27
1914, Jan. 1-Apr. 2, 16-Dec. 31
1915, Jan. 7-Apr. 22; May 6-Dec. 30
1916, Jan. 6-May 11, 25-Sept. 21; Oct. 5-Dec. 28
1917, Jan. 4-25; Mar. 8-Apr. 12; May 3-July 19; Aug. 16-Oct. 4; Nov. 1, 22-Dec. 13, 27*
1918, Jan. 24*; Feb. 7-28; Mar. 14, 21; Apr. 4-25; June 20-Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 5
1919, Jan. 2-16, 30-May 15; June 5, 19-July 3; Aug. 7; Sept. 11-Dec. 25
1920, Jan. 1-May 27; June 17-July 15; Aug. 5-26; Sept. 9-Oct. 28; Nov. 11-25; Dec. 9-30
1921, Jan. 6*-Aug. 11, 25-Oct. 20*
1922, Jan. 5*-Sept. 14*, 28-Nov. 30
1923, Jan. 4-Feb. 22; Mar. 8-Dec. 6, 20, 27
1924, Jan. 3-Feb. 14; Mar. 6-27; Apr. 10-July 3, 17-31; Aug. 21-Dec. 4
1925, Jan. 1*-Mar. 19; Apr. 2*; May 7, 28; June 4*, 25*; July 30; Aug. 20; Oct. 1; Dec. 10
1926, Jan. 7*-May 20; June 10-July 15, 29*; Aug. 5, 19-Oct. 14, 28-Nov. 25
1931, Jan. 1-1932, Dec. 29
*Also for 1836, Jan. 14; 1837, Apr. 27; 1838, Dec. 6; 1859, Jan. 8; 1861, Jan. 31, Mar. 14, Apr. 11, May 23, June 6, 13; 1862 Aug. 7, Dec. 4, (18); 1863, Jan. 22, Dec. 17; 1865, Feb. 9; 1867, Mar. 21, Oct. 10, Dec. 5; 1869, June 10; 1876, Jan. 6; 1877, Jan. 4; 1878, Jan. 3; 1884, Dec. 25; 1904, Mar. 31, June 30, Sept. 1, Nov. 17, Dec. 1-29; 1906, Dec. 13; 1907, Jan. 17-Feb. 21, Apr. 4, 11, May 16, Aug. 8, Sept. 26, Oct. 10, 24, 31,

The Monmouth Inquirer (continued)

Nov. 7; 1908, Dec. 24, 31; 1910, Mar. 10; 1911, June 22, Sept. 7; 1912, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, 8, Mar. 21, Apr. 4, June 6, Aug. 8, 15; 1913, Feb. 27, July 24, Nov. 13; 1914, Feb. 26, Sept. 3, Nov. 12, Dec. 3; 1915, Jan. 7-28, July 1; 1916, Dec. 21; 1917, Nov. 22; 1918, Feb. 14, 21, July 11, 18, Sept. 19; 1920, Mar. 4, 18, Apr. 8, 15, Dec. 16; 1921, Feb. 17, May 26, June 30, Aug. 4; 1922, Jan. 12, 19, Mar. 2-16; 1925, Jan. 8, 15; 1926, Jan. 14, 21, Feb. 11, 18, Mar. 4, Apr. 8, May 6, June 24, Sept. 2, Nov. 4, 11; 1931, Oct. 29; 1932, Jan. 7. Files for 1904, 1907, 1908, 1912, 1918, 1922, 1925, 1926 in poor condition.

†Missing—Feb. 7, 1889

Supplements for 1859, Jan. 15; (1876, Nov. 9?); 1878, May 16, July 25; 1889, (Dec. 26); 1891, Apr. 30; 1893, Apr. 27; 1894, May 3; 1904, Sept. 28, Oct. 19*, 26*, Nov. 2*; 1908, Oct. 27*

Day of publication changed between Oct. 20, 1829, and July 29, 1830, Apr. 10 and June 14, 1851, and between June 16 and Oct. 4, 1860.

Note—Monmouth Inquirer claims to have acquired The Monmouth Star. Claim accepted by the New Jersey Editorial Association. The Monmouth Inquirer was acquired by the Freehold Transcript in February, 1933.

Monmouth Inquirer and General Advertiser—See Monmouth Inquirer.

Monmouth Journal. w. First issue, Dec. 26, 1826 (Ellis, 450)

1827, Mar. 27 (v. 1 no. 14); Apr. 3; May 1*, 8
1828, Jan. 29*; Apr. 8, 15; May 6

Monmouth Press. w.

1887, Mar. 19 (v. 1 no. 1)

The Monmouth Star. w. First issue, Nov. 2, 1819 (Brigham, 425)

1820, Aug. 7 (v. 1 no. 41); Oct. 16*; Nov. 27*
See note under Monmouth Inquirer.

Monmouth Weekly Herald. w. First issue (Nov. 1, 1854?)

1854, Nov. 29 (v. 1 no. 5)
1855, Jan. 31; Feb. 14; Mar. (7), 28; Apr. 18, (21); May 2, 16; June 27; July 4; Aug. 15; Sept. 26; Oct. 17; Nov. 21, 28; Dec. 26
1856, Feb. 13; Oct. 16; Nov. 20
1857, Feb. 26; Mar. 5*, 26; Apr. 2; May 7, 21, 28; July 30; Sept. 3, 17-Oct. 1*; Nov. 5*, 12, 26*; Dec. 10*
1858, Jan. 7-Feb. 4, 18-Apr. 15, 29*-May 20; June 3, 17, 24; July 8-Dec. 30
1859, Jan. 20, 27*; Feb. 3-Mar. 3, 17-31*; Apr. 14, 28-June 9; July 7, 21-Aug. 18; Sept. 8-22; Oct. 6, 14-28; Nov. 17, 24-Dec. 15*, 29

1860, Jan. 5-Feb. 16; Mar. 1, 29
*Also for Jan. 26, 1860.

Day of publication changed between Feb. 13 and Oct. 16, 1856; Oct. 14-23, Nov. 6-11, 1858; Oct. 6-14 and between Oct. 28 and Nov. 17, 1859.

Note—Consolidated with The Monmouth Inquirer in April, 1860 (Ellis, 450-451, 453).

Our Phonograph.
1878, Summer
1879, Summer
Note—By Freehold Young Ladies Seminary

People's Advocate. First issue (Sept. 23, 1850?)
1850, Oct. 7 (v. 1 no. 3), 17, 31; Nov. 2

Rough and Ready. w. First issue (July 15, 1848?)
1848, July 22 (v. 1 no. 2); Aug. 19; Sept. 30; Oct. 7, 14; Nov. 4*
Note—Published during Presidential campaign of Zachary Taylor.

Seminary Advocate. First issue (Sept. 23, 1850?)
1850, Mar. (v. 1 no. 1); July (v. 1 no. 2)
Note—By Freehold Young Ladies Seminary.

Seminary Bell.
1874, June

Note—By Freehold Young Ladies Seminary.

Spirit of Democracy. w. A campaign paper devoted to democratic principles and regular nominations. (irreg.?)
1860, Sept. 8 (v. 1 no. 4), 15, 22; Oct. 6, 30
Day of publication changed between Oct. 6 and 30, 1860?
Note—Published by a committee of Democrats and circulated gratuitously.

Spirit of Washington. w. First issue, May 16, 1814 (Brigham, 425)
1814, Aug. 22 (v. 1 no. 15); Oct. 17; Nov. 28

True Democrat.
1893, Nov. 3 (v. 1 no. 1)

Wild Flower
1859, July (v. 1 no. 1)

Note—By Freehold Young Ladies Seminary.

FRENEAU (See Matawan)

HIGHLANDS

Highlands Herald. w.

1910, May 13 (v. 5 no. 35)

KEANSBURG

The Keansburg Beacon. w. Printed in Keansburg and devoted to the best interests of its citizens and the people of the surrounding communities. Est. 1913 (Ayer, 617)

1913, June 12 (v. 1 no. 1), 19
1935, Mar. 8 (22nd year, no. 41)—1942, Jan. 30; Mar. 6-27
Supplement for 1940, Dec. 20

The Keansburg News. w. Est. 1926 (Ayer, 617)

1935, Mar. 1 (v. 10 no. 9), 15—date
†Missing—1940, Jan. 19, June 28; 1941, Feb. 21, May 9, Dec. 19; 1944, Sept. 15

KEYPORT

Graduate.

1889, July (v. 1 no. 1); October (v. 1 no. 2)
1890, January, April, June, September, December
1891, March, June, September, December
1892, March, June

Jersey Justice. w.

1889, June 14 (v. 1 no. 1)—Nov. 8
†Missing—First page of June 14, and last page of Sept. 6

Keyport Daily. d. except Sunday

1879, Mar. 13 (no. 1)—19
*All numbers crumbling.
Note—Conference edition.

The Keyport Enterprise. w.

1881, Nov. 5 (v. 3 no. 8)
1889, Dec. 28
1899, Sept. 1*
1903, Nov. 6
1904, Apr. 22
1907, Sept. 20
1911, Aug. 18; Nov. 10-24; Dec. 8-22
1912, Jan. 26; Feb. 16; Mar. 8, 22-Apr. 5
1914, Feb. 20
1915, Dec. 10
1922, Sept. 14

1923, June 28*; July 12, 19; Oct. 4
1931, Feb. 19
1932, May 19, 26; June 16, 23; Oct. 6
1937, Mar. 7—date

Day of publication changed between Dec. 10, 1915, and Mar. 7, 1935.

Note—Sept. 1, 1899, issue states "The Enterprise will be twenty-one years old a week from to-day." Established Sept. 8, 1879?

The Keyport Press. semi-m. Devoted to the interests of the Public (Ellis, 710)

Title varies:
1863, Sept. 24 (v. 1 no. 1); Oct. 15; Nov. 1; Dec. 1, 16
1864, Feb. 3*, 17*; Mar. 2, 16, 30; April 13, 27*; May 11, 25; June 8, 22; July 6, 20

The Keyport Weekly. First issue, Jan. 17, 1871 (N. J. E. A., 1877)

1871, Sept. 27 (v. 2 no. 19)
1875, Jan. 27; May 5
1876, Apr. 5
1877, Jan. 5-Apr. 27; May 11-July 20; Aug. 3, 10, 24-Nov. 9, 23-Dec. 28
1878, Jan. 5-Sept. 28; Oct. 12-Dec. 28
1879, Jan. 4-Dec. 27
1881, Jan. 1-Apr. 9, 23-Dec. 31
1882, Jan. 7-Dec. 30
1883, Jan. 6-27; Feb. 10-Aug. 11, 25; Sept. 8-Oct. 27; Nov. 10-24; Dec. 8-29
1884, Jan. 5-Feb. 16; Mar. 1-June 28; July 12-Dec. 20
1885, Jan. 3-Nov. 28; Dec. 12-26
1886, Jan. 2-1895, Dec. 21
1896, Jan. 4-Dec. 5
1897, Jan. 2-1898, Dec. 31
1899, Jan. 21-Mar. 11, 25-Dec. 30
1900, Jan. 6-1905, Dec. 8, 22, 29
1906, Jan. 5-1909, Dec. 31
1910, Jan. 28-Dec. 30
1911, Jan. 13-1917, Sept. 21, Oct. 5-Dec. 28
1918, Jan. 4-Mar. 15, 29-Apr. 5, 19-Dec. 27
1919, Jan. 3-1922, Nov. 3, 17-Dec. 15
1923, Jan. 5-1927, Aug. 19, Sept. 2-Dec. 30
1928, Jan. 6-1930, May 16, 30-Dec. 26
1931, Jan. 2—date

*Also for 1877, Jan. 26, Feb. 2, 9, Aug. 10, Dec. 28; 1878, Mar. 23, May 18, June 1, Aug. 3, Nov. 2, 23, (Dec. 7-28 crumbling); 1879, Apr. 5, Aug. 9; 1881, Jan. 1, Apr. 2, (Oct. 22-Dec. 31 crumbling); 1882, Jan. 7, July 29, Nov. 4, 25; 1883, Oct. 27; 1884, (Nov. 15-Dec. 20 crumbling); 1885, Aug. 22; 1886, Dec. 25; 1887, Dec. 24, 31; 1888, Jan. 7-21, May 19; 1889, (Jan. 5-

The Keyport Weekly (continued)

Dec. 28, crumbling); 1891, July 25; 1892, (Jan. 2-Dec. 31 crumbling); 1893, Jan. 7; 1894, Dec. 29; 1895, Dec. 14-21; 1896, Dec. 5; 1897, Jan. 2-16; 1898, Jan. 1, Dec. 31; 1899, Jan. 21, Dec. 30; 1901, Mar. 8; 1905, Jan. 6, 22; 1908, July 24; 1911, Jan. 13-27, Feb. 3, Dec. 29; 1912, June 28, Oct. 11, 18, Dec. 13; 1913, Jan. 3; 1914, Jan. 2, Dec. 25; 1915, Jan. 1, Dec. 31; 1916, Jan. 7; 1917, Jan. 5, Dec. 28; 1920, Dec. 24; 1921, Jan. 7, 14, Dec. 23; 1922, Jan. 6, Feb. 3-24, Mar. 24, May 19, July 21, Oct. 20, Dec. 8, 15; 1923, Jan. 5-26, June 15, Dec. 7, 21, 28; 1924, Sept. 26, Oct. 24, Dec. 26; 1925, Mar. 27, June 12.

Supplements for 1877, May 25, Sept. 22, Dec. 14; 1878, June 8, Dec. 14; 1879, May 31, Nov. 22, Dec. 13, 20; 1882, Mar. 15; (1883); 1886, May 1; 1900, Sept. 1, 7, 14, 21, 28, Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26, Nov. 2; 1901, Jan. 4, June 28; 1902, Jan. 3, June 27; 1904, (Apr. 22, May 6, 20, Sept. 2), 16, 23, 30, Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28, Nov. 4

Extra for 1943, Jan. 21

Day of publication changed between May 5, 1875, and Jan. 5, 1877; Dec. 28, 1877-Jan. 5, 1878; June 23-29, 1900, and June 26-July 2, 1936.

New Jersey Enterprise. w. First issue, July 1879 (N. J. E. A., 1880)

1881, Nov. 5 (v. 3 no. 8)
1882, Oct. 14

New Jersey Standard. w.

1855, Sept. 12 (v. 4 no. 24)
1856, Jan. 24, 31; May 1
1858, Jan. 14; Mar. 4

Day of publication changed between Sept. 12, 1855 and Jan. 24, 1856.

Note—Earlier and later years were published at Middletown Point and Red Bank. For list of the Library's files for those years see entries under Matawan and Red Bank.

W. E. Warn's Courier.

1893 ? (v. 10 no. 2)

Weekly Star.

1866, Mar. 7 (v. 1 no. 1)

LEONARDO

Broadcaster. w.

Title varies:

1938-Dec. 29-1940, June 13—Broadcaster
1940, June 20-1942, Sept. 17—Middletown Broadcaster
1938, Dec. 29 (v. 2 no. 42)
1939, Jan. 12-1942, Sept. 17

LONG BRANCH

The Academic. m. A monthly journal devoted to literature, during school year. First issue (Dec. 1879?)

1880, Jan. (v. 1 no. 2)

Note—By Academic Literary Society of Long Branch High School.

Long Branch Daily News. d. except Sunday during July and Aug. First issue, May 28, 1866 (Ellis, 762)

Title varies:
1866, June 18—Long Branch News. Daily
1867, July 3-Aug. 31; 1869, July 8-Aug. 31; 1870, Mar. 23-30, July 5-Aug. 31; 1871, July 5-Aug. 31; 1873, July 1-Aug. 30—Long Branch Daily News
1868, July 9-Aug. 29; 1882, July 6—Long Branch News. Daily evening edition
1866, May 28 (v. 1 no. 1)—Sept. 8
1867, July 3-Aug. 31
1868, July 9, 11, 14-16, 18-Aug. 29
1869, July 8-Aug. 31
1870, Mar. 23-28, 30; July 5-Aug. 31
1871, July 5-Aug. 31
1872, Aug. 19*
1873, July 1-10, 12-Aug. 30
1878, July 2*
1882, July 6
Extra morning edition for Aug. 29, 1871

Note—Daily edition for New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, Mar. 23-30, 1870.
Summer edition a tri-weekly edition in 1882 (Ellis, 762).

The Daily Record. County edition. d. except Sundays and holidays. First issue, 1901 (H. of M. C., 1, 199)

1908, May 18 (v. 7 no. 118), 19
1909, Feb. 17*, Mar. 1*, 4*, 6*, 15*, 17*, 18*
1911, Apr. 17, 18, 21-26, 28-May 6, 11-23, 25, 26, 31-June 9, 14, 16-22
1912, Jan. 17; Mar. 16
1916, Sept. 2*
1932, Dec. 19—date
*Mutilated copy for May 2, 1911. File for 1911-1912 crumbling.
Supplements or extras for 1925, Nov. 4; 1936, June 3, Dec. 31; 1937, Jan. 2, May 28, June 14; 1938, Feb. 17, Apr. 29; 1945, Oct. 20.
†Missing—1936, Aug. 24; 1939, Feb. 23; 1941, June 14, Dec. 17; 1942, July 10; 1944, Dec. 21; 1945, Jan. 21, Mar. 2, Aug. 16.

Long Branch Mirror. w.

1881, Sept. 3 (v. 1 no. 1), 10, 24; Oct. 1, 29; Nov. 5, 12, 19

Long Branch News. w.

1866, Nov. 1 (v. 1 no. 1)-1867, June 20
1868, Jan. 2-July 2; Sept. 3-Dec. 31
1869, Jan. 7-July 1; Sept. 2-Dec. 30
1870, Jan. 6-Mar. 17; Apr. 7-June 30; Sept. 1-Dec. 31
1871, Jan. 7-Nov. 4, 18-Dec. 30
1877, May 19
1878, Oct. 19; Nov. 9
1880, Apr. 17; May 1, 8, 22; June 5, 12; July 24; Aug. 7, 21; Oct. 2; Nov. 6
1881, Feb. 19; Mar. 5, 19; Apr. 9, 16, 23; May 7, 21, 28; June 11, 18; July 2; Sept. 3, 10; Oct. 1, 8, 22; Nov. 5, 12, 26
1882, July 6
1883, Apr. 21
1886, Feb. 6, 20-Mar. 20; Apr. 10-24; May 29-June 19; Nov. 6
1889, July 13, 20
1893, Feb. 24, Mar. 3
Supplements for 1867, Apr. 11, May 16, 30; (1868, July 2); 1869, June 17; 1870, June 30; 1871, June 17
Day of publication changed Nov. 10-19, 1870.

Long Branch Press and Long Branch News. w.

1911, Mar. 24 (v. 13 no. 12)-Apr. 14, 28-June 23; July 7, 14; Aug. 18, 25; Sept. 8-Oct. 6; Oct. 20-Dec. 1, 15
1912, Jan. (5), 26; Feb. 9-Mar. 1, 22-May 10, 31-July 19; Aug. 2-16, 30-Dec. 27
1913, Jan. 3-24; Feb. 7-Mar. 14; Apr. 4, 11, 25-May 9, 23-June 6, 20-July 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3*; Dec. 5
1914, Feb. 20; Mar. 13, 27; May 8, 15; Aug. 7, 14
1915, Feb. 5
*Also for May 5 and Dec. 1, 1911
Supplement for Apr. 16, 1911

Long Branch Record. w. First issue, Jan. 4, 1883 (Ellis, 762)

1900, Jan. 5 (18th year, no. 1)—1903, Dec. 24†
1904, Jan. 1-Dec. 30*
1908, Jan. 18*
1911, Mar. 24-Apr. 14
1912, Jan. 17; Mar. 16
*Also for 1901, July 12; 1902, July 3; 1904, Feb. 5
†Missing—June 13, 1902.
Supplement for (Christmas, 1888?)
Note—Newspaper issued day preceding regular publication because of holiday; May 29, July 3, 1902; Dec. 24, 1903.

The Long Branch Wave.

1872, June 29 (v. 1 no. 1)

Monmouth American. w. Est. Oct. 17, 1917
1935, Mar. 8 (v. 18 no. 21)—date
†Missing—1936, Oct. 9; 1937, Feb. 5; 1944, Sept. 8, 15; 1945, Jan. 12; May 11
Supplements for Mar. 22, 1940; Aug. 27, 1943
Silver Anniversary edition Aug. 28, 1942

MANASQUAN

Coast Star. w. First issue, May 7, 1881 (N. J. E. A. 1885 & 1897)
Title varies:
1899, Feb. 10—Coast Democrat
1910, Apr. 15—date—Coast Star
1899, Feb. 10 (v. 19 no. 23)
1902, June 6
1910, Apr. 15, 29
1915, Aug. 6
1928, Nov. 23; Dec. 14
1930, Jan. 17, May 30, Oct. 10, 17, Dec. 5, 12
1931, Apr. 24-May 15, June 5, 12, July 17, 31, Sept. 11, 18
1932, Jan. 1, 22
1933, June 2-Dec. 15, 29
1934, Jan. 5
1935, Mar. 8-1942, Aug. 7
†Missing—1935, Oct. 4, Nov. 15; 1936, Jan. 3, 24, Feb. 7, May 15, June 12; 1938, Apr. 1, May 20, June 10; 1939, Feb. 3; 1940, Nov. 1; 1941, July 18, Oct. 3; 1942, Apr. 10, May 15, July 3.
1938, Nov. 4. Red Cross section extra.
Note—Coast Star was formerly Coast Star Democrat. The Democrat was first issued as The South Amboy Citizen in 1881. It removed to Monmouth County in 1884 and changed to Coast Democrat, consolidating with the Manasquan Star in Mar. 1892 (N. J. E. A., 1892)

Manasquan News. w.
1894, Nov. 1 (v. 1 no. 1)

Manasquan Record. w. First issue, June 21, 1929 (Mr. Eggimann)
1930, Oct. 10*-24
1933, Mar. 17*, June 9*, Nov. 3, 10, 24*
1935, Feb. 1—date
†Missing—1935, Apr. 26; 1941, May 16; 1944, Sept. 8, 15

Manasquan Star.
1889, June 20 (v. 1 no. 1)

The Sea-side. tri-w. June 14-Sept. 8, 1877; w. June 1, 1878 on (Ellis, 802)
1877, June 14 (v. 1 no. 1), 21, 28; July 3

The Sea-side. (continued)

1878, Nov. 9
1881, Nov. 4
Day of publication changed between Nov. 9, 1878, and Nov. 4, 1881.
Note—Publication was suspended Sept. 8, 1877-June 1, 1878 (Ellis, 802). This paper continued as the Seaside Gazette, Spring Lake, N. J. See note under same.

MATAWAN. Formerly Middletown Point

Atlantic and Monmouth County Advertiser. w. First issue, (Apr. 24, 1855?)

1855, Oct. 30 (v. 1 no. 28); Dec. 11
1856, Feb. 20; Apr. 15, June 17, Oct. 14

Democratic Banner and Monmouth County Advertiser. w.

1848, Oct. 12 (new ser. v. 4 no. 1), Nov. 16, Dec. 28
1849, Apr. 19, May 10, June 28, July 5, 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 6, Oct. 4
1850, Feb. 7, 21, Apr. 18, May 23, June 20, 27, July 4, 11, 25, Aug. 8, 22, 29, Sept. 12, Oct. 17, Nov. 7, 21
1851, Jan. 9, Feb. 27, Mar. 27, Apr. 24, May 8, 15, 29, June 19*, Sept. 4, (18), Oct. 16, Nov. 6-27, Dec. 18, 25
1852, Feb. 19, 26, Mar. 18*
Note—On Mar. 25, 1852, the Democratic Banner was sold to Henry Morford, who changed the name to New Jersey Standard (Ellis, 839).

Jersey Chronicle. w. First issue, May 2, 1795 (Palsits, 10)

1795, May 9 (v. 1 no. 2), 16, 23; June 6-1796, Feb. 6, 20-Apr. 30
†Missing—May 2, 1795 (v. 1 no. 1) and supplement; May 30; Aug. 1, supplement (supplied by photostats)
Supplements for 1795, July 11; Aug. 15

Note—The Chronicle was published at Mount Pleasant, now commonly called Freneau in Matawan.

The Matawan Agriculturist. m.? Devoted to the interests of the farmer, gardener and mechanic. First issue (Apr., 1877)

1877, May (v. 1 no. 2)

The Matawan Journal. m. until July 9, 1870; semi-m. until July 8, 1871, and w. thereafter.

Title varies:
July, 1869-May, 1870—Journal & Monthly Advertiser
June-Dec. 10, 1870—Matawan Journal & Monmouth Advertiser
Dec. 24, 1870—date—Matawan Journal
1869, July (v. 1 no. 1)—1871, Dec. 23
1872, Jan. 6-1893, Oct. 21; Nov. 11-Dec. 30
1894, Jan. 6-Dec. 29
1895, Jan. 5-1897, Mar. 25; Apr. 8-Nov. 25; Dec. 9-30
1898, Jan. 6-1899, June 15, 29-Dec. 28
1900, Jan. 4-Feb. 22; Mar. 8-Dec. 27

The Matawan Journal (continued)

1901, Jan. 3-June 27; July 11-Dec. 26
1902, Jan. 2-July 3, 31*-Dec. 25
1903, Jan. 1-1904, Jan. 28; Feb. 11-Dec. 29
1905, Jan. 5-Feb. 2, 16-July 6, 20-Dec. 28
1906, Jan. 4-July 5
1907, Jan. 3-Feb. 21; Mar. 7-Aug. 1, 15-Dec. 26
1908, Jan. 23-June 25; July 23; Aug. 6-Sept. 3
1909, Jan. 7-1911, Nov. 30; Dec. 14-28
1912, Jan. 4-1917, May 24; June 7-Dec. 27
1918, Jan. 3-1922, Mar. 16, 30-Dec. 29
1923, Jan. 5-Sept. 28; Oct. 12-Dec. 28
1924, Jan. 4-1925, Feb. 20; Mar. 6-Dec. 25
1926, Jan. 1-1929, Nov. 1, 15-Dec. 27
1930, Jan. 3—date
*Also for 1918, Apr. 11; 1920, July 29

Supplements for 1871, Dec. 30; 1877, May 26, Dec. 15; 1878, Dec. 14; 1879, May 31; 1880, Jan. 17, Apr. 10, May 1; 1882, Apr. 29, May 6, 13; 1883, Oct. 20; 1884, May 24, June 7, 14, July 12, 19; 1885, May 16, 23, June 6, 13, Dec. 12; 1886, Aug. 21; 1888, Dec. 8; 1889, June 8; 1891, Jan. 17; 1892, Jan. 2, 16, Dec. 24; 1904, Sept. 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, Nov. 3

Celebration edition 1936, Sept. 10

Extras for 1936, Sept. 12; 1943, Jan. 21

Brown Family's 50th Anniversary Edition, Oct. 17, 1940

Day of publication changed Jan. 2-7, 1897; Mar. 30-Apr. 7, 1922; June 26-July 2, 1936.

Monthly Offering. m. except July & Aug. (irreg.)

1858, Mar.* (v. 1 no. 1); May, June, Sept.*, Oct., Nov., Dec.
1859, Jan., Feb., May, June, Dec.

Note—Issued by the scholars of Collegiate Institute.

New Jersey Standard. w. First issue (Apr. 1, 1852? See also Ellis, 603)

1852, Apr. 8 (v. 1 no. 2); May 20; Dec. 8, 22
1853, Apr. (6), 20; May 4-18; Aug. 3, 24*, 31*; Nov. 2, 23, 30; Dec. 28
1854, Feb. 1, 8, 22*; Mar. 1; Apr. 12; May 24; June 7; Sept. 13; Oct. 4
1855, Feb. 7

Day of publication changed between May 20 and Dec. 8, 1852.

Apr. 8-May 20, 1852, published at Middletown Point; Dec. 8, 1852-Apr. 12, 1854, at Middletown Point and Keyport.

See note under Democratic Banner & Monmouth County Advertiser, Matawan, N. J.

Note—From 1855-1858 this paper was published at Keyport and Middletown Point, and from 1859 on, at Red Bank, N. J. For lists of the Library's files for these years see entries under Keyport and Red Bank.

New Jersey Weekly Times and Middletown Point & Keyport Advertiser. w. First issue (1857? See Ellis, 839)
1859, Nov. 2 (v. 2 no. 27)

Olive Branch. w.
1847, Oct. 7 (N. S. v. 3 no. 1, w. no. 105); Nov. 4, 11*; Dec. 16, 23
1848, Jan. 20, 27*; Feb. 10, 17; Mar. (2), 9, (23), 30; Apr. 6, 27; May 4; June 1, 29*
Extra for Dec. 8, 1847

Union. w. First issue (Sept. 18, 1845? See also Ellis, 839)
1845, Nov. 6 (v. 1 no. 8); Dec. 11
1846, Jan. 15, Mar. 5, Apr. 2, 9, 30, June 11, 25, Dec. 17, 31
1847, Jan. 14, 28*, Mar. 11*, July 22, 29

NEW MONMOUTH. Formerly Chanceville

Bright Side: A journal of pastime.
v. 1 no. 3, 5-10 (1870-1880?)

Directory—Devoted exclusively to Monmouth County intelligence. semi-m. (1 & 15 First issue (June 15, 1858?)

1859, May 1 (v. 2 no. 10); Sept. 15, Oct. 11, Nov. 1, Dec. 15
Note—Published weekly on and after Oct. 11, 1859, until the election ends. Twelve numbers to the volume.

Gossip: A journal devoted to the fanciful. Feb. 1-Mar. 25, 1870, w.; Apr.-Aug. 1870 m.; Dec. 8, 1870-Mar. 2, 1871 w. and semi-m. thereafter.

1870, Feb. 1-Mar. 25; Apr. (v. 3 no. 1); May, Aug., Dec. 8-29
1871, Jan. 5, 19-Mar. 2, 30-June 8
Day of publication changed Feb. 22-Mar. 4, 1870. No publication for Feb. 16, 1871.

Note—Prints debates of New Monmouth Lyceum.

Monmouth County Directory. semi m. (1st & 15th)
1858, Sept. 15 (v. 2 no. 4)

Semi-monthly Shanghai. m. until Jan. 1858; semi-m. thereafter. First issue (June, 1857?)

Title varies:

Jan. 1858—Shanghai Monthly
Apr. 1-June 15, 1858—Semi-monthly Shanghai
1858, Jan. (v. 1 no. 8), Apr. 1, May 1, June 1, 15

Shanghai: Something tall. w. (irreg.) First issue (Aug. 18, 1855?)
1855, Aug. 25 (v. 1 no. 2), Dec. 29
1856, Jan. 5, 19, May 10, July 12
Note—Woodcut illustration on heading and section called "Our Galery"

Shanghai Monthly—See Semi-monthly Shanghai.

Spirit of the Age. semi-m. (every other week)

1873, Jan. 1 (v. 1 no. 1)-Apr. 30; May 28-Aug. 6; Sept. 3-Oct. 1, 29; Nov. 26-Dec. 10
1874, Jan. 21, Feb. 4, Mar. 4, Apr. 1, 29-July 22, Aug. 19, Dec. 30
1875, Jan. 13, 27
Supplement for Jan. 22, 1873

OCEAN GROVE

Ocean Grove Bulletin.

1874, Aug. 18 (no. 1), 22 (no. 2)

Ocean Grove Record. w. First issue, June 5, 1875 (Ellis, 863)

1878, July 6 (v. 4 no. 27)
1881, Apr. 9
1882, Nov. 4
1883, Oct. 20

The Ocean Grove Times and The Shore Times. w.

1935, Mar. 15 (v. 60 no. 11)—date
July 28, 1944, Diamond Jubilee no.
†Missing—1944, Sept. 8, 15

RED BANK

Democrat. w.

1882, Nov. 25 (v. 1 no. 1), Dec. 2
1883, Sept. 11
Day of publication changed between Nov. 25, 1882, and Sept. 11, 1883.

Echo. Est. 1904 (Ayer, 625)

1911, June 15 (v. 7 no. 43), Sept. 14
1912, June 6
Note—Negro. (N. J. E. A., 1934)

The High School Gazette.

1881, Dec. 13 (v. 1 no. 1)
1882, Feb. 24 (v. 1 no. 2)

The Independent. w.

1864, June 27 (v. 1 no. 25)

New Jersey Standard—See Red Bank Standard.

Red Bank Register. w.

1878, June 27 (v. 1 no. 1)—date
Supplements or extras for 1881, Sept. 21, Dec. 24; 1882, Nov. 6; 1907, Mar. 18; 1933, Mar. 24, Apr. 7
Day of publication changed June 9-15, 1881; Nov. 28-Dec. 6, 1934.

Red Bank Standard. w.

Title varies:

1859, Feb. 4-1888, Dec. 13; 1904, Oct. 21-1910, May 27—New Jersey Standard
1901, Jan. 5-1904, Oct. 14—Standard
1912, Feb. 16—date—Red Bank Standard
1859, Feb. 4-18; Mar. 4, 11; Dec. 2
1860, Jan. 6*; Feb. 3-24
1861, Apr. 18
1862, Sept. 12
1863, Jan. 16; Feb. 20; Mar. 6, 13; Apr. 24; May 22; Oct. 2; Dec. 11
1864, June 17
1869, Apr. 2-1871; Mar. 31*†
1872, Dec. 27
1875, Mar. 12
1878, July 5*; Sept. 20; Oct. 4-18; Nov. 1, 8
1879, May 9
1880, May 28; Nov. 25
1881, Nov. 4
1888, Dec. 13
1889, Feb. 7
1892, Jan. 29
1901, Jan. 5-1904, Oct. 14
1906, June 1-1910, May 27†
1912, Feb. 16, July 5
1913, Feb. 28
1919, Mar. 21
1922, Sept. 1, 15
1925, Dec. 11
1928, Jan. 6-Nov. 9*, 23; Dec. 7
1929, Jan. 4-Feb. 8, 22-Mar. 1, 15-Oct. 4, 18-Nov. 22; Dec. 6-27
1930, Jan. 3-July 18; Aug. 1-Dec. 26
1931, Jan. 2-July 31; Aug. 14-Oct. 16, 30-Dec. 25
1932, Jan. 1-Feb. 26; Mar. 11-Apr. 22; May 6-27; July 22, 29; Oct. 7*; Nov. 25-Dec. 30
1933, Jan. 6-June 29; July 20, 27; Aug. 10, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21-Oct. 12, 26-Dec. 28
1934, Jan. 4, Feb. 1-Mar. 15; Apr. 5-July 19; Aug. 2-Sept 27; Oct. 11, 25-Dec. 27
1935, Jan. 3-1939; Feb. 24

*Also for 1869, Apr. 2-1870, Jan. 28, May 13; 1906, June 1, Dec. 14; 1907, June 7, Oct. 18; 1908, May 29, Aug. 14; 1909, Jan. 8; 1930, Feb. 14; 1931, Sept. 25; 1933, Feb. 17, Mar. 2

†Missing—Dec. 7, 1906

Supplements or extras for 1869, June 18; 1870, May 6, Dec. 9; 1871, Jan. (13), Feb. 10, 17, 24, Mar. 24, 31; 1906, June 25; 1907, Sept. 11; 1908, Sept. 1; 1909, Mar. 8

Red Bank Standard (continued)

Day of publication changed between Nov. 4, 1881, and Jan. 5, 1901; June 13-19, 1903; Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1933.

Note—Earlier years published at Middletown Point and Keyport and entered under Matawan and Keyport, by title of New Jersey Standard in this list.

The Daily Standard. d.

1939, Apr. 3 (v. 88 no. 75), 10, 17-Oct. 26, 28-Dec. 30
1940, Jan. 2-15, 17-Dec. 31
1941, Jan. 2-Feb. 21, 24-Aug. 14
1942, July 8. Fort Monmouth 25th Anniversary Edition.

Red Bank Star. w.

1893, Oct. 21 (v. 1 no. 1)*, Nov. 4*

Shrewsbury City Advocate

1879, May 5 (v. 1 no. 1)

Standard—See Red Bank Standard

SEABRIGHT

Sea Bright News. w.

1901, Feb. 23*, May 18

Sea Bright Sentinel. w.

1885, June 20* (5th year?)
1897, Oct. 7*-1905, Nov. 10*
1918, Sept. 21
*Also for 1897, Oct. 14-Dec. 30; 1898, May 12; 1899, Apr. 14-May (12), July 21, Sept. 1; 1901, June 28-July 26; 1902, Dec. 19, 26; 1905, Aug. 25. Files for 1897-1905 in bad condition.
†Missing—1899, Apr. 21, June 9, 23, July 28-Aug. 25, Nov. 10; 1900, Nov. 30; 1901, Sept. 6; 1903, July 31, Oct. 23; 1904, July 15; 1905, Mar. 31, Apr. 28, June 30, Sept. 15
Day of publication changed July 14-15, 1898; Sept. 29-Oct. 7-13, 1899

Sea Bright Sentinel. d.

1905, July 4 (v. 1 no. 1)-Aug. 25*, 28*-31
*Also for Aug. 21, 1905

SEA GIRT

Daily Guard.

1882, Sept. 5 (v. 1 no. 1)

Note—Published during G. A. R. encampment at Sea Girt from Sept. 5 to 9 inclusive.

SPRING LAKE

Seaside Gazette. Devoted to shore interests between Belmar and Manasquan.—See Spring Lake Gazette.

Spring Lake Gazette. w.

Title varies:

1891, Mar. 7-1906, Oct. 12—Seaside Gazette. Devoted to shore interests between Belmar & Manasquan.

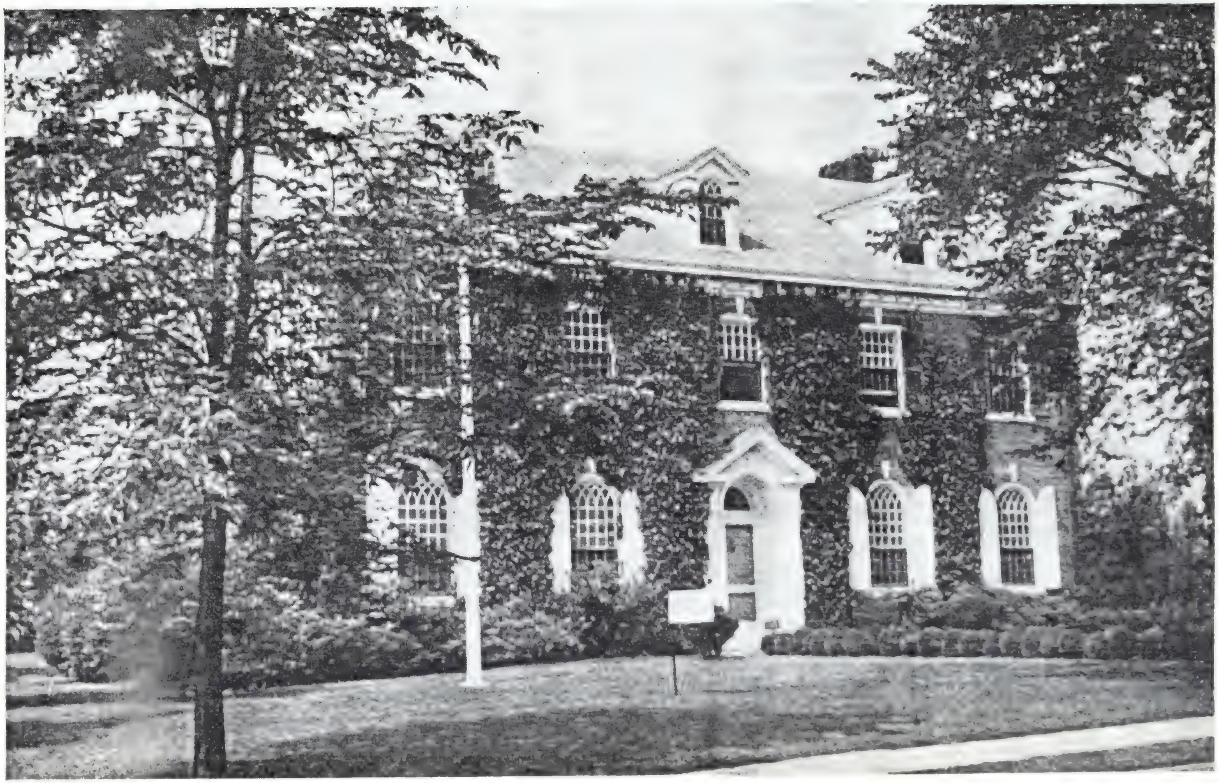
1935, Mar. 7—date—Spring Lake Gazette.

1891, Mar. 7 (v. 15 no. 1); Sept. 12
1897, Jan. 15
1906, Oct. 12
1935, Mar. 7—date

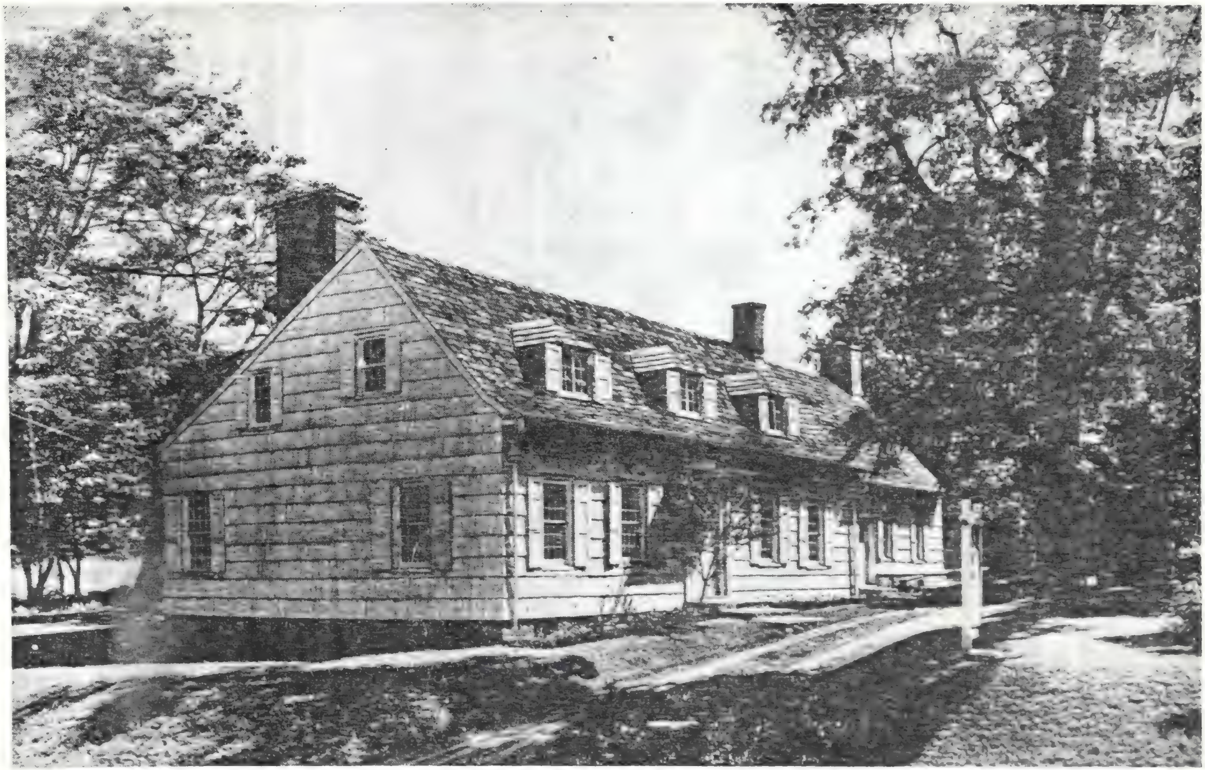
Day of publication changed between Sept. 12, 1891, and Jan. 15, 1897; between Oct. 12, 1906, and Mar. 7, 1935.

Note—The Seaside Gazette published at Spring Lake was an outgrowth of the Manasquan Seaside, published at Manasquan in 1877 as the Sea-side. The Sea-side consolidated with the Gazette and Mirror Publishing Company, and the title of the paper was changed to the Seaside Gazette (H. of M. C., I, 203; Ellis, 802). On the heading margin of the Spring Lake Gazette is found: Gazette and Mirror, Established 1882. Manasquan Seaside, Established 1877.

Laura M. Flanders



HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS AT FREEHOLD



MARLPIT HALL AT MIDDLETOWN

CHECKLIST OF FRENEAU MATERIAL IN THE MONMOUTH COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MANUSCRIPTS

FRESNEAU, ANDREW

1742, May 29—DEED between Andrew Fresneau of New York City merchant, and Peter and Francis Fresneau, by their attorney, the said Andrew Fresneau, of the same place, merchants of the 1 part, and Phebe Hunn, of Middletown Twp., of the other part, for 2 tracts of land in Monmouth County . . .   W. S. Holmes Collection.

FRENEAU, PETER

1788, Oct. 6—BILL Samuel Gardner to office of Secretary [of State] dr. for a testimonial under the great seal [of South Carolina] Receipted by Peter Freneau, Secretary.

FRENEAU, PETER

1794, June 2—Grant for 1000 acres of land to James Coalter. Recorded in Great Book No. 5, page 28 in the Secretary's office and examined by Peter Freneau, Secretary. Signed by Peter Freneau.

FRENEAU, PHILIP

1793, June 8—LETTER to Colonel Jonathan Forman, Middletown Point. Hopes Mrs. Hammill will recover. Jemmy Kearny did not call on the Freneaus. Compares Damourier's defection with that of Arnold in 1778. To go to Mount [Pleasant] about July 1. Speaks of the dispute between Major ——— and General Forman. Hopes Sammy [Samuel S. Forman] will find his best interest in what he has undertaken; sorry he is in so remote a wilderness. A. L. S. 2pp. 7¾ x 10.

FRENEAU, PHILIP

1815, May 15—LETTER written at Mount Pleasant [N. J.] to Doctor J. W. Francis, New York City. Disappointed his 2 volumes fell nearly dead-born from the press, owing to the enmity of some, the politics of others, and the general inattention of all. This deprived the author of about $200 he had calculated on from the booksellers, who will risk nothing even to the value of 10 copies at 33% discount. Transmitting a poem of about 1400 lines on the Repulse of the British Army from New Orleans last January to which will be appended some shorter poems on lighter subjects. Nicholas Van Riper will print it in about 3 weeks. Inclined to write 4 or 500 flowing lines in the poetical style of Darwin on the Elgin Garden, as soon as he can get his hands on some material so that the poem will not be built on pure imagination and will have some semblance of validity. A packet

leaves for Middletown Point every Friday morning so the Doctor could communicate with Freneau in that way without incurring any expense.
Signed: Philip Freneau

Letter has a 13 line P. S., to wit: Freneau expects to be in New York City about the 10th of June at which time he will introduce Doctor William Reynolds of Middletown, himself, and Doctor Hosacka to the Elgin Botanic Garden. Freneau will also introduce Doctor Reynolds to Mr. Clinton (the late Mayor) with some specimens of the spermaceti which he mentioned to Doctor Francis.
Signed: P. F.   A. L. S. 3pp. 8 1/16 x 12¾.

FRENEAU, PHILIP

1822, May—Proposals for publishing a new, correct, and elegant edition of the poems and Miscellanies of Philip Freneau, including those pieces which were written previous to, during the American Revolutionary War, and at different periods since that event, down to the year 1822. The first edition made its appearance from the press of Francis Bailey in Philadelphia in June 1786; a second, an improved and somewhat enlarged, edition was published by the author in Monmouth, N. J., in 1795; and a third edition in two octavo volumes was published in Philadelphia in Sept. 1809.   A. D. 2pp. 7¾ x 12¾.

FRENEAU, PHILIP

1780, Feb. 26—Freneau's name appears on a certified copy of a Decree for Condemnation by Col. Asher Holmes v. Brigantine Britania, Maj. John Burrows, Claimant.   Ms. Asher Holmes Papers.

FRENEAU, PHILIP

Freneau's name appears on a list of officers and men under the command of Capt. Samuel Carhart at the taking of the Brig Britania, Dec. 30, 1779.   Ms. Asher Holmes Papers.

FRENEAU, PHILIP

1767, July 8—Signature of 15 year old Philip appears in Old Tennent Church Records.   Vol. 2, pp. 36-37.

FRENEAU, PHILIP

1822, March 16—In the records of the Ms. Old Town Book of the Township of Middletown is entered an account of Philip Freneau working on the county roads.

HAMMELL NOTES

A manuscript notebook belonging to Philip Freneau's daughter, Mrs. John Hammell—contains many notes concerning Philip Freneau and much Freneau genealogy.

PHILIP FRENEAU'S COPIES OF THE WORKS OF OTHER MEN

Anburey, Thomas

Travels/ Through The/ Interior Parts/ of/ America/ in a/ Series of Letters./ By an Officer./ Vol. I/ London/ Printed for William Lane, Leadenhall-Street./ MDCCLXXXIX./ On back of flyleaf is written a translation of the Greek quotation which appears on title page: "Some one will say why are you telling us these things now?—That both parties may know them and be ashamed." On title page is written "Philip Freneau"; on verso title page is written "James G. Crawford his book" but it is crossed out.

Beccaria, Marquis

An/ Essay/ on/ Crimes/ and/ Punishments/ written by the/ Marquis Beccaria/ of Milan/ with a/ Commentary,/ Attributed to Monsieur De Voltaire/ Philadelphia/ Printed and sold by R. Bell, next Door to St. Paul's/ Church, in Third-Street/ M.DCC.LXXVIII./ On first flyleaf is written "Philadelphia/ December 10, 1780/ Bot of Robert Bell, price 8/specie." Also on flyleaf is written a Latin phrase and its translation: "at that time he would not take paper money because, he said, it was not worth a straw." On first title page is written "Philip Freneau 1780." On page 151 is written "Philip Freneau 1780." On page 190 is written "Mad Anthony 214. Claude Guillon 234./ Simon Morin—219." On page 191 is written "Ph. Freneau 1780." On page 271 is written "Ph. Freneau—/ 1780." On page 289 is written "Ph. Freneau—/ 1780." On inside back cover is manuscript draft of a poem. On verso end papers is written in pencil "Margaret/ Freneau/ Margaret/ Freneau."

Derham, Guillaume

Theologie Physique/ ou/ Demonstration/ De L'Existence et des/ Attributs/ De Dieu,/ Tirée des Oeuvres de la Création./ Accompagnée d'un grand nombre de Remarques/ & d'Observations curieuses/ Par/ Guillaume Derham,/ Recteur d'Upminster dans le Comté d'Essex,/ & Membre de la Société Roiale./ Traduite de l'Anglois/ Seconde Partie./ A Rotterdam,/ Chez Jean Daniel Beman,/ MDCCXXVI/ On inside of front cover is pasted a printed name plate of "Peter F. Hunn." On verso third flyleaf is written "Philip Freneau/ Bought three volumes of this work at/ Bell's auction—February 1783/ Philadelphia—/ Physico-Theology—2 vols. 6/ / Astro-Theology—1 v.—2/6/ All nat/." On title page is written "Philip Freaneau/ 1783."/

Martin, Benjamin

Philosophia Britannica:/ or/ A New and Comprehensive/ System/ of the/ Newtonian Philosophy/ . . ./ In Two Volumes/ Vol. I/ Reading/ Printed by C. Micklewright and Co. for the Author;/ and for M. Cooper in Pater-noster-row, London; R. Raikes/ at Gloucester;

B. Collins at Salisbury; and J. Leake, and/ W. Frederick at Ba—— MDCCXLVII/ On verso title page is written "Philip Freneau/ 1770." On page 1 is written "Philip Freneau/ his book 1768." Marginal notes on the text are scattered throughout the volume.

Ovid

P. Ovidii Nasonis/ Operum, Tom. 3./ Fastor Lib. Tristivm/ De Ponto &c./ Cum notis Selectiss. Varior/ Accurante/ C. Schrevelio/ Lugduni Batavorum./ Ex Officina Petri Leffen./ P. Phit: delin; A^0 1661: et Sculp./ Contains a record of Freneau's voyages from 1776 to 1804. On verso second flyleaf is written "Burke." On end papers is a manuscript draft of a poem.

Pope, Alexander

The/ Works/ of/ Alexander Pope Esq./ Vol. IX./ Being the/ Second of his Letters./ London./ Printed for A. Millar; J. and R. Tonson;/ H. Lintot; and C. Bathurst./ M DCC LVII./ On page 3 is written "Peter Freneau/ 1761." Marginal notes on the text are scattered throughout the volume.

Robertson, John

The/ Elements/ of/ Navigation;/ Containing the/ Theory and Practice/ with the necessary Tables./ To which is added,/ A Treatise/ of/ Marine Fortification./ volume the Second/ The Third Edition, with Additions/ . . ./ By J. Robertson,/ Librarian of the Royal Society/ . . ./ London/ Printed for J. Nourse, Bookseller to His Majesty,/ MDCCLXXII. On first flyleaf is written "Philip Freneau/ his book of Navigation" and below that on same page is written "Peter Freneau/ his book of Navigation"; also on that page is written "David Watson Sept. 20, 1775" (twice). On second flyleaf is written "Philip Freneau, son livre de/ Navigation/ Philip Freneau 1780/ Ship Aurora."/ On title page is written "David Watson/ Price 9 shillings." On back of first map are written some "remarks and observations" on the difference in coldness between the Northern and Southern hemispheres. On page 75 is written "Philip Freneau." On page 196 is worked out a navigation problem.

The Spectator

The/ Spectator/ Volume the Eighth.

On inside front cover is written "Ph. Freneau/ Sept. 2d 1817—." On first flyleaf is written "On Board the/ Continental Ship/ Ranger November/ the 8th 1778/ Piscatagua." On verso first flyleaf is written "Andrew Freneau died in New York/ Aug. 7. 1725—/ P. F. died 46 years and 4 weeks after/ his father." On second flyleaf is written "Peter Freneau 1782/ The Honorable William Henry Drayton, of S. Carolina/ Peter Freneau Sen: died October 17th/ 1767—Peter Freneau Jun. died/ November 9th, 1813." On title page is written "Peter Freneau/ 1782"/ "Thomas Marshall"/ (crossed out). On verso title page is written "Mary Freneau, daughter of/ Peter Freneau and

Agnes/ Watson, died at Newburgh the/ 22d January, 1829/ She was born at M. Pleasant/ Sept. 10, 1754/ Aged 74 years, 4 months/ and 12 days—." In another ink written "She was good and therefore is happy—/ John Smith Hunn died March 5, 1829—."/ On page 75 is written "Peter Freneau 1782." On verso end papers is written "William Honeycomb/ Esq."/ Below this on same page is a manuscript draft of an amusing poem.

PRINTED WORKS OF PHILIP FRENEAU ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY

The/ Poems/ of/ Philip Freneau/ Written Chiefly During the Late War/ Philadelphia/ Printed by Francis Bailey/ at Yorick's Head, in Market Street./ M DCC LXXVI./

The/ Miscellaneous/ Works/ of/ Mr. Philip Freneau/ Containing his/ Essays,/ and/ Additional Poems,/ Philadelphia/ Printed by Francis Bailey/ at Yorick's Head, in Market Street./ M DCC LXXXVIII./

Poems/ Written between the Years 1768 & 1794,/ by/ Philip Freneau,/ of/ New Jersey:/ A New Edition, Revised and Corrected by the/ Author; Including a considerable number of/ Pieces never before published/ [Fifteen stars for the states of the Union, with Latin quotation to p. 435]/ Monmouth, [N. J.]/ Printed/ At the Press of the Author, at Mount-Pleasant, near/ Middletown-Point: M,DCC,XCV: and, of/—American Independence—/ XIX./

Poems,/ Written Between the Years/ 1768 and 1794,/ By/ Philip Freneau/ Monmouth, N. J./ 1795./

The/ Village Merchant:/ A/ Poem. To which is added the/ Country Printer./ This poem is contained in the 1795 and 1809 vol. I edition of **Poems./ Written Between the Years/** 1768 and 1794,/ By/ **Philip Freneau./** In the 1795 edition—pp. 9-15 and pp. 421-424; in the 1809 vol. I edition—pp. 27-36, this edition does not contain "The Country Printer."

Poems/ written and published during the/ American Revolutionary War,/ and now/ republished from the original Manuscripts;/ interspersed/ with Translations from the Ancients,/ and other Pieces not heretofore in/ Print,/ by Philip Freneau/ . . ./ The Third Edition, in two volumes./ Vol. I [II]/ Philadelphia:/ From the Press of Lydia R. Bailey, No. 10,/ North-Alley/ 1809./

A/ Collection of/ Poems,/ on/ American Affairs, and a variety of other subjects,/ Chiefly moral and political;/ Written Between the year 1797 and the pre-/ sent time./ By Philip Freneau,/ Author of Poems written during the Revolutionary/ War, Miscellanies, &c. &c./ in two volumes/ . . ./ Vol. I [II]/ New-York:/ Published by David Longworth,/ At the Dramatic Repository,/ Shakespeare-Gallery/ 1815./

Poems on various Subjects,/ but chiefly illustrative of the/ Events and Actors in the American/ War of Independence./ By Philip Fre-

neau/ Reprinted from the rare edition printed at/ Philadelphia in 1786/ With a Preface/ London/ John Russell Smith/ Soho Square/ 1861./

Poems/ Relating to the/ American Revolution/ By/ Philip Freneau/ With an Introductory Memoir and Notes/ By/ Evert A. Duyckinck/ New York/ Thomas Y. Crowell and Co./ 46 East 14th St./ Copyright by Thomas Y. Crowell and Co. 1865./

Poems/ Relating to the/ American Revolution/ By/ Philip Freneau/ With an Introductory Memoir and Notes/ By/ Evert A. Duyckinck/ New York/ W. J. Widdleton, Publisher/ M.DCCC.LXV./

Philip Freneau/ The Huguenot Patriot-Poet of the/ Revolution, and His Poetry/ By/ Edward F. De Lancey/ Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America/ Vol. II, No. 2/ 1891./

Some Account/ of the/ Capture of the/ Ship "Aurora"/ By/ Philip Freneau/ M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels/ New York./ Copyright 1899 by M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels./

Series XX Nos. 9-10/ Johns Hopkins University Studies/ in/ Historical and Political Science/ (Edited 1882-1901 by H. B. Adam)/ J. M. Vincent, J. H. Hollander, W. W. Willoughby Editors/ The Political/ Activities of/ Philip Freneau/ By/ Samuel E. Forman, Ph.D./ Baltimore/ The Johns Hopkins Press/ Published Monthly/ September-October, 1902./

The/ Poems of Philip Freneau/ Poet of the American Revolution/ Edited for/ The Princeton Historcial Association/ By/ Fred Lewis Pattee/ of the Pennsylvania State College, Author of "A History of American Literature"/ "The Foundations of English Literature" Etc./ In Three Volumes/ Princeton, N. J./ The University Library/ 1902./

A Bibliography of/ The Separate & Collected Works of/ Philip Freneau/ Together with an Account of His Newspapers/ By Victor Hugo Paltsits/ Bibliographical Adviser to the Jesuit Relations/ Member of the Bibliographical Society of London/ New York. Dodd, Mead/ and Company MCMIII./

The/ Bibliographer/ Paul Leicester Ford, Editor/ Published by/ Dodd, Mead and Company/ New York 1903./ Bibliography of Philip Freneau/ by Fred Lewis Pattee./

The American Village/ A Poem by/ Philip Freneau/ Reprinted in facsimile from the original/ edition published at New York/ in 1772, with an introduction/ by/ Harry Lyman Koopman/ and/ Biographical Data/ by Victor Hugo Paltsits/ Providence, R. I., 1906./

Unpublished Freneauana/ Edited by/ Charles F. Heartman/ with Facsimile and two Portraits/ 51 copies printed for the Editor/ New York, 1918./

An Unlisted Item in the Bibliography/ of Philip Freneau/ by Lewis Gaston Leary, Jr./ New York City/ Reprinted from **American Literature,**/ Vol. 6, No. 3, November, 1934./ This item concerns the publication of the newspaper **The Jersey Chronicle.**

The Last Poems of/ Philip Freneau/ Edited by Lewis Leary/ New Brunswick/ Rutgers University Press/ 1945./

The/ Last Words, Dying Speech, and Confession/ of J———s R—g—n, P—t—r, who was executed at New Brunswick, in/ the Province of New Jersey, on the Thirteenth Day of April, 1775./ Supposed to be written by himself the Night preceding the Day of his/ Execution. "Small quarto broadside, with 48 lines in the style of Freneau's earlier verse, and perhaps by him." Paltsits' **Bibliography**, p. 25.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED BY PHILIP FRENEAU

National Gazette

Numb. 38 of Volume II [Saturday, March 9], 1793
Numb. 70 of Volume II Saturday, June 29, 1793 Total Numb. 174.
Numb. 83 of Volume II Wednesday, August 14, 1793 Total Numb. 187
Numb. 97 of Volume II Wednesday, October 2, 1793 Total Numb. 201
Numb. 100 of Volume II Saturday, October 12, 1793 Total Numb. 204

Jersey Chronicle

Saturday, May 9, 1795—Saturday, April 30, 1796 Nos. 2-52

Nos. 1 and 5 are missing and the Supplement to No. 14 is missing; these missing issues are supplied by photostats.

Nos. 2, 11, and 15 have Supplements.

The Time Piece

No. 17 of Vol. 11 Monday, October 23, 1797
No. 22 of Vol. II Friday, November 3, 1797
No. 25 of Vol. II Friday, November 10, 1797
No. 26 of Vol. II Monday, November 13, 1797
No. 28 of Vol. II Friday, November 17, 1797
No. 29 of Vol. II Monday, November 20, 1797
No. 36 of Vol. II Wednesday, December 6, 1797

BIOGRAPHIES OF PHILIP FRENEAU

Austin, Mary S.

Philip Freneau/ The Poet of the Revolution/ A History of His Life and Times/ By/ Mary S. Austin/ Edited by Helen Kearny Vreeland/ Great-granddaughter of the Poet/ New York/ A. Wessels Company/ MDCCCCI.

Leary, Lewis

That Rascal Freneau/ A Study in Literary Failure/ By Lewis Leary/ Rutgers University Press.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS BY AND ON PHILIP FRENEAU IN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

"American Independence, an Everlasting Deliverance from British Tyranny." A Poem By Philip Freneau. **Miscellanies for Sentimentalists: . . .** Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Robert Bell, in Third-Street. M.DCC.LXXVIII.

"Verses Written at Sea in a Heavy Gale." By Philip Freneau. **American Museum,** [2]: p. 202: August, 1787.

"Verses on the Arrival of General Washington in Philadelphia, December, 1783, on his way to his seat at Mount Vernon." **American Museum,** [2]: pp. 201-202: August, 1787.

"The Deserted Farm-House," by Philip Freneau. **American Museum,** Vol. IV: No. V: p. 478: November, 1788.

"From the Freeman's Journal. Yamacraw, Savannah, March 14, 1789." **The Massachusetts Centinel,** Number 36 of Vol. XI, Saturday, July 18, 1789.

"Federal-hall," by captain Philip Freneau. **American Museum,** Vol. VII: No. V: p. 40: May, 1790.

"The Jug of Rum," by Philip Freneau. **American Museum,** Part II. p. (6+): August, 1792.

Untitled verse, "When God from chaos gave this world to be, . . ." **Carey's Franklin Almanack,** p. 30: 1802.

"Humanity and Ingratitude," p. 26, "The Almanac Maker," p. 43 "The Pettifogger, or Fee Simple, Esq." p. 50. "Verses on the Crew of a Certain Vessel," p. 54. "The Forest Beau," p. 59. "A Matrimonial Dialogue: Humbly Inscribed to My Lord Snake," p. 67. Poems in **The Cabinet of Momus; A Choice Selection of Humorous Poems . . .** Published by Mathew Carey, No. 122, Market Street, Philadelphia. Printed by A. Small, 1809

"Philip Freneau." A lecture before the New York Historical Society by E. A. Duyckink . . . Reported for the New York Evening Post. **Monmouth Inquirer,** June 23, 1855.

"Philip Freneau and Monmouth County." An unsigned article in **New Jersey Standard,** January 24, 1856.

"Lines on the New American Frigate Alliance." **Patriotism in Poetry and Prose: being Selected Passages from Lectures and Patriotic Readings,** by James E. Murdoch . . . Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1865, pp. 156-158.

"Newspapers and Newspaper Writers in New England 1787-1815." Read before the **New England Historical, Genealogical Society**, February 4, 1880. By Delano A. Goddard. Boston, A. Williams & Co., 1880. (Reference to Freneau, pp. 34-35.)

"Philip Freneau," by Fred Lewis Pattee. **The Chautauquan**, pp 467-475: August, 1900.

"Philip Freneau, the Soldier-poet of the Revolution," by Josiah C. Pumpelly. **Red Bank Register**, June 6, 1900.

"Philip Freneau: America's First Poet," by Annie Russell Marble. **New England Magazine**, pp. 421-435; 1903.

Freneau's poems in **Red Bank Register**, December 3, 1902, and May 18, 1904.

"Neversink," p. 178. "To the Dog Sancho," p. 184. "The Country Printer," p. 193. "The British Prison-Ships," p. 201. "Captain Jones's Invitation," p. 222. "Sir Harrys Invitation," p. 224. Poems on **New Jersey and the American Revolution . . . Patriotic Poems of New Jersey Chosen and Annotated.** By William Clinton Armstrong. Published by the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1906.

"The Genesis of the Fourth Estate in Philadelphia," by Warwick James Price. **Americana**, pp. 672-676; September, 1909.

"Philip Freneau: The Poet. Interesting Historical Facts in The Islander," by Judson Worrel. **The Matawan Journal**, September 22, 1910.

The Spirit of the American Revolution as Revealed in the Poetry of the Period; A Study of American Patriotic Verse from 1760 to 1783, by Samuel White Patterson. (Reference to Philip Freneau, Chapter III, "The Early Seventies," pp. 45-60.)

"What Made Freneau the Father of American Poetry?" by Harry Hayden Clark. **Studies in Philology,** University of North Carolina Press, Chapel, Vol. XXVI: No. 1: January 1929.

"Philip Freneau, Jersey Patriot and Poet of the Revolution," by J. Owen Grundy. **New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings,** Vol. XIV: No. 4: pp. 481-488 (front. port.).

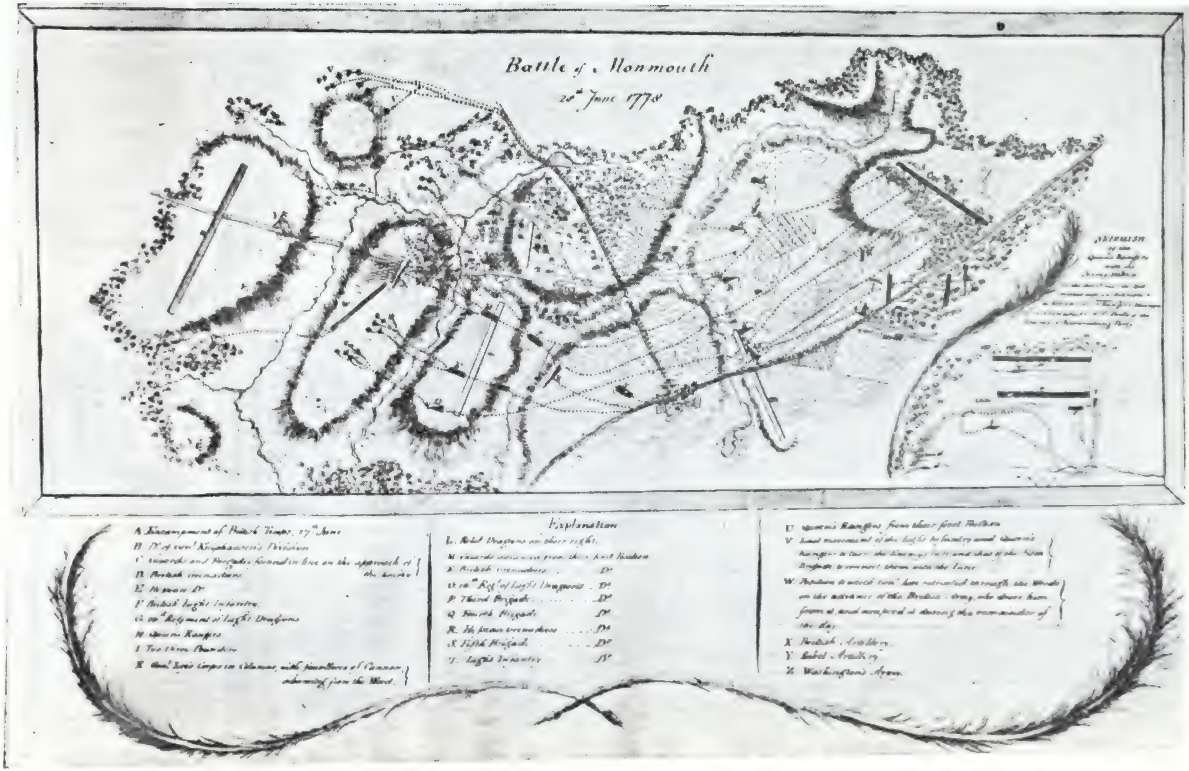
"Philip Freneau: Apostle of Freedom," by V. F. Calverton. **Modern Monthly,** pp. 533-546: July 1933.

"Drums of Monmouth," by Mrs. Emma Gelders Sterne. New York Dodd, Mead & Company, 1935 (fiction).

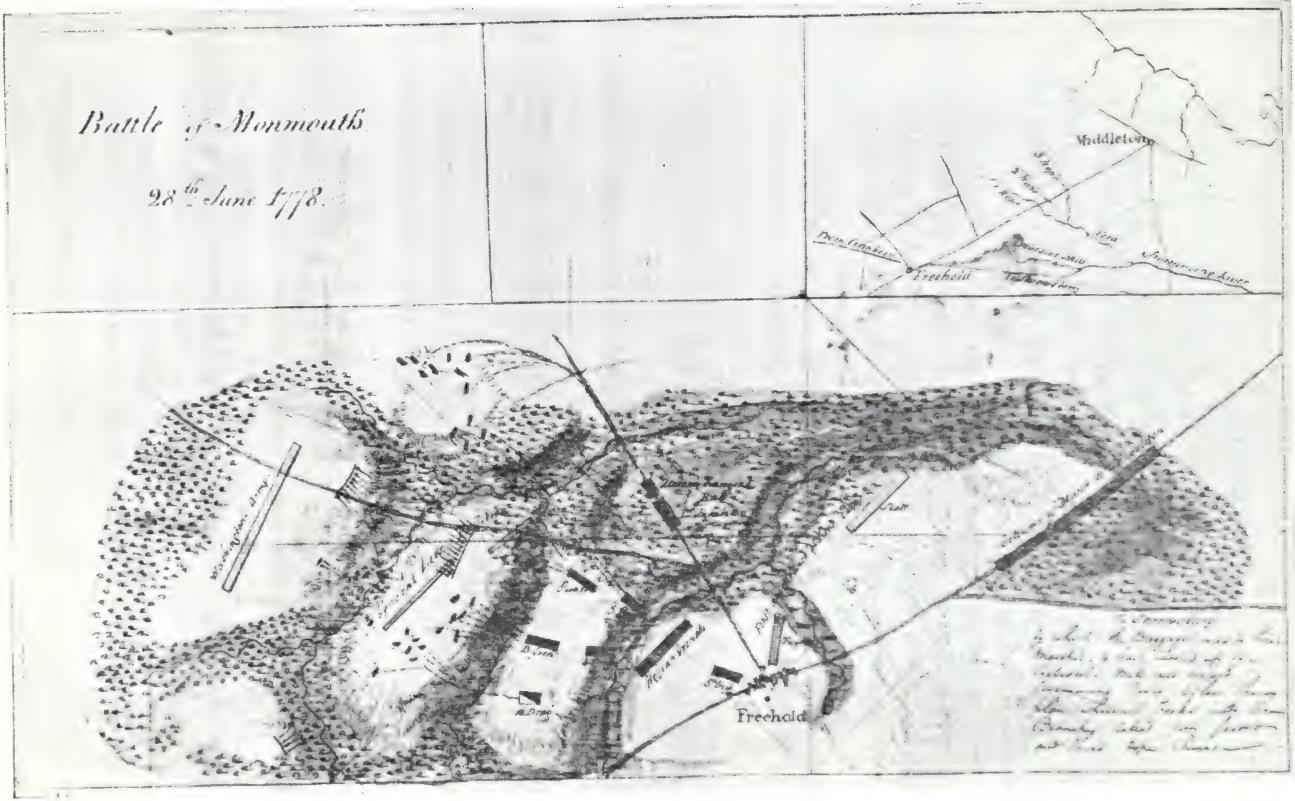
Untitled verse, "I left the shade......" "Freneau Loved the Scenery About Here," Article by "Researcher" (Charles E. Close). "Freneau's Almanac." Unsigned article on Almanac published by Philip Freneau. These Freneau items are in the "Freneau Section," **The Matawan Journal,** September 10, 1936.

"Was Freneau a Fighter?" by Philip M. Marsh. **New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings,** Vol. 56: No. 3: pp. 211-220: July 1938.

Ann E. Miller


Battle of Monmouth
28th June 1778
Explanation
A Encampment of British Troops 27th June
B D° of Gen¹ Knyphausen's Division
C Guards and Brigades formed in line on the approach of the Rebels
D British Grenadiers
E Hessian D°
F British Light Infantry
G 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons
H Queen's Rangers
I Two three Pounders
K Gen¹ Lee's Corps in Column, with five pieces of Cannon, advancing from the West.
L. Rebel Dragoons on their right.
M Guards advanced from their first Position
N British Grenadiers D°
O 16th Reg.t of Light Dragoons D°
P Third Brigade D°
Q Fourth Brigade D°
R Hessian Grenadiers D°
S Fifth Brigade D°
T Light Infantry D°
U Queen's Rangers from their first Position
V Last movement of the Light Infantry and Queen's Rangers to turn the Enemy's left and that of the [illegible] Brigade to connect them with the Line
W. Position to which Gen¹ Lee retreated through the Woods on the advance of the British Army, who drove him from it and occupied it during the remainder of the day.
X British Artillery.
Y Rebel Artillery
Z Washington's Army.
SKIRMISH

MAP SHOWS COLONIAL-BRITISH POSITIONS ON MORNING OF THE BATTLE, WITH THE BRITISH OCCUPYING TOWN OF FREEHOLD



POSITIONS TOWARD EVENING WITH THE BRITISH IN RETREAT. BOTH MAPS EXECUTED BY LT. COL. JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE AND FURNISHED TO THE MUSEUM BY G. J. SPENCER

Philip Freneau and Monmouth County

By LEWIS LEARY, Duke University*

1.

At one time or another Philip Freneau lived in New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. He spent years amid the lush southern splendor of Caribbean islands, the sunlit stretches of the Bermudas, and the green, fertile slopes of the Azores. As a sea captain he rode out tropical storms which had his beam ends awash and his canvas in tatters. As an editor who dared say what he believed, he rode through equally devastating storms of political retaliation which left him embittered and shattered in spirit. When the sea failed him, when professional journalism led him to situations with which he could not compromise, he always returned to Monmouth. There, amid her gently rolling hills and pleasant woodlands, her coves and inlets about which he had played as a boy and which he had known even more intimately as a soldier and privateer during the Revolution, he found solace such as he found nowhere else. Not even the sea brought more soothing release, on long quiet nights when a fair breeze blew and the sky was a velvet canopy patterned with bright small worlds which lured a poet's fancy to somber musing, so that he might draw his own world to him tenderly and fashion songs of loving mockery or melancholy wonder. For the sea was capricious and treacherous, subject to fitful change beyond the control of man.

Monmouth was a more quiet haven. Immutable, changeless, shaped for man and capable of being shaped by rational men into the terrestrial paradise of which great poets had sung—the good, moist earth and green growing fields of Monmouth, the sturdy highlands which sheltered her from storms which lashed the Atlantic coast, the varied plenty of her produce, and the honest versatility of the people who worked her land, who sailed from her ports to strange and exotic places and brought back tales for tavern and fireside, who invested in great tracts of uncleared land in the western wilderness, but who remained themselves on their own homesteads made fertile by generations of cultivation. The men of Monmouth—Scotch, Dutch, English, or, like Freneau, with a flash of Gallic spirit for inheritance—could hold their world resolutely in their

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*Copyright 1948 by Lewis Leary.

hands and mold it to whatever they desired. Here was the new Arcadia, where "fair freedom shall forever reign." Here, in the Jersey countryside, was the cradle of that love of country and that optimistic assurance of the future glory of America which made Freneau sometimes "weep" that he had been born too soon ever to see its splendid consummation.[1] As he wandered here, a youth, even amid

> Scrub-oaks, and scatter'd pines, and aspens sad—
> Banks of a shallow river stain'd with mud,[2]

his mind, led on to vision by the books he had read, leapt in fancy to far places and softly teasing romancing, only to return with compulsive inevitability to the central, patriotic theme which, in spite of every other inconsistency, runs through all of Freneau's writing:

> Bless'd be our Western world—its scenes conspire
> To raise a poet's fancy and his fire,
> Lo, blue-topt mountains to the skies ascend!
> Lo, shady forests to the breezes bend!
> See mighty streams meandering to the main!
> See lambs and lambkins sport on every plain!
> See spotty herds in flowery meadows see![3]

Such lines are idyllic and fanciful, the dream-stuff of a young man whose imagination so teems with images from the books he has read that he cannot see the world about him. It is not particularized Monmouth: it is the sparkle of conventionally articulated verse drawn with careless rapture from free bubbling springs of English poetic tradition. Nonetheless, Monmouth did beat heavily on Freneau. Its countryside and its people were woven so tightly into his consciousness that their influence must be found behind the stereotyped phrasing of his early and sweeping patriotic inspiration. In other directions it is more explicit. Surely, "The Village Merchant," "The Country Printer," and "Timothy Taurus," who had such adventures on his visit to the falls of Passaic with "Slyboots" the Quaker, with "Lawyer Ludwick," "Parson Pedro," and "Doctor Sangrado," were all portraits, distorted by a young man's sense of fun, of Jersey types which he knew well.

Yet Monmouth was to become more than the background against which in imagination the poet projected either his ideals or his burlesques. It would become an essential and important influence, the

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[1] *A Poem on the Rising Glory of America* (Philadelphia, 1772), p. 23.

[2] *The Village Merchant* (Philadelphia, 1794), p. 4.

[3] "MacSwiggen; a Satire," *The Poems of Philip Freneau* (Philadelphia, 1786), p. 95.

impact of which marks a major turning point in Freneau's career. Monmouth County, in its measure, explains Freneau and what he became, his limitations and his achievements which place him today chronologically at the head of America's poets. Monmouth and his love for it provided the stimulus which changed Freneau at twenty-five from a dreamy young poet who fumbled through prettily turned generalities toward something which he could not express, changed him to a man who turned in sudden maturity to fighting with whatever weapon came to hand for freedoms which Monmouth made tangible.

2.

Philip Freneau first moved to Monmouth in 1753, when he was little more than a year old. His father, descended from an old French family of Oléron, had returned from four years' residence in Madeira to New York in 1748, to see what he could do to spur on the lagging fortunes of the wine business in which he had optimistically embarked with "two Portuguze Gentlemen."[4] His most assiduous efforts, however, had come to nothing, in spite of considerable energy expended in soliciting business by traveling on horseback throughout most of the American colonies—exercise which the young man explained to his impatient partners in Madeira had brought on only a nagging illness which left him without heart for further effort. Yet from his own and very personal point of view, Pierre Fresneau's[5] wanderings in search of trade had not been without singularly gratifying and fortunate results, for in their course he had met twenty-three-year-old Agnes Watson, daughter of a prosperous Scotch farmer of Monmouth whose landholdings were extensive and who was an influential member of church and community. It was not long before the young man, archly defending himself against his partners' accusations that he neglected their business, had posted the necessary bond with Governor Jonathan Belcher of the Province of East New-Jersey and, on March 12, 1750, made Agnes Watson his bride.[6]

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[4] Reference to details of fact which have already been noted in the writer's *That Rascal Freneau: A Study in Literary Failure* (Rutgers, 1941) will not be repeated in the present essay.

[5] The name was spelled in the French fashion with an *s* until Philip entered Princeton in 1769; thereafter it is consistently spelled *Freneau.*

[6] The fact that the Rev. William Tennent's name appears as one of the witnesses to the marriage bond, as found in the office of the Secretary of State, Trenton, may indicate that he performed the marriage ceremony, though no record of it has been found in Monmouth church archives.

By early spring of 1753, Pierre Fresneau had "taken resolution to give over the wine trade" and had established himself at Middletown Point, where, he explained, "I am now with my family in partnership with one Mr. Peter Watson where we intend to carry on the dry goods trade."[7] He was optimistic about his new prospects: "My friends have built me a house near a convenient landing where I carry on a dry goods store and make returns of country produce." Though somewhat homesick for Madeira, even for the busy life of New York, Pierre apparently settled cheerfully into his new rural surroundings, happy to be able thus to alleviate what he remembered as "my great want these three or four years past." "A little while longer will, I hope, bring some of the country farmers with whom I am daily making acquaintance to venture their produce to sea." He informed his former partners that he was now "quite fixt in the Jerseys." His wife, by the summer of 1754, expected another child, "so that as my family is on the increase I don't know if I shall ever find time to make a trip your way."[8]

Pierre's oldest son, Philip Morin, had been born in New York on January 2, 1752, probably in one of the houses on Frankfort Street owned by David Provoost, whose daughter had married Pierre's brother Francis. Probably by the time the baby was six months old, certainly before he had lived a year and a half, the Fresneaus moved to Monmouth, to the house which Pierre built on land belonging to his wife's family at Mt. Pleasant, just a few miles from his store.[9] Here the little family seems not to have prospered greatly. Business was slack, and Pierre fretted that neither his commercial ambitions nor his wanderlust could be satisfied. Meanwhile his family grew, with a daughter, Mary, born at Mt. Pleasant in September, 1754, and a second son, Peter, three years later. Andrew, a fourth baby, died of the smallpox when scarcely a year old, in 1759. A youngest daughter was born in 1761. Pierre was hard pressed to provide for them.

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[7] The Fresneaus, who after their marriage apparently moved directly to New York, may have come to Monmouth by July, 1752, at which date an account is listed under the name of Pierre Fresneau in the MS. *Ledger A of us, Rhea & Wickoff Merchants at Middletown Point,* Monmouth County Historical Association, pp. 41-42. This may, however, refer to a business account or to purchases other than those incidental to residence.

[8] MS. *Pierre Fresneau's Letter Book,* Rutgers University Library.

[9] This house, which Philip Freneau recorded in the family Bible as "built in 1752 by my father—42 feet in length and 24 in breadth," probably is not the same house a portion of which is exhibited today as the poet's home. The Freneau house at Mt. Pleasant was destroyed, presumably completely, by fire in 1818 and probably stood some thirty yards to the left (facing the house) of the present structure.

The tradition romantically handed down in local and literary histories that the Fresneau family was landed and wealthy, commanding a thousand acres and many slaves, finds little to back it among the few facts which can be gathered of that time. Like most Huguenot families, the Fresneaus looked with pride to ancestry, at least in collateral branches, with some claim to aristocracy, but since 1709, when Pierre's father first came to America, there certainly had been no wealth among them.[10] It was not until 1762, moreover, that Pierre Fresneau's name first appears among records of Monmouth landholders, when he acquired by deed all the lands which his brother-in-law, David Watson, had owned—not one thousand acres, but the one hundred acres "more or less" on which Pierre's house stood, plus nine lots in Middletown Point, one hundred acres at Bole's Mills, and a sawmill and thirty acres on the creek.

The Fresneaus were respectable and well-connected. Because of aid given them by Agnes Watson's family, they were apparently never in want. Among family heirlooms are bits of old plate and finely-fashioned, solid-wood chests of large value to the collector of these days, but hardly more than commonplace among the finer acquisitions of other Monmouth families. It was, without any doubt, a snug and secure little household, but Fresneaus just never had been commercially successful. Pierre's father and his two brothers had failed. By 1765 he, too, was in serious financial difficulties, as creditors became, he said, "very urgent for their money." "If they once begin to fall on me," he wrote to his cousin, John Morin Scott, on whom he called for aid, "it must certainly terminate in my ruin." Pierre worked hard to

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[10] The Fresneaus in France included such prominent Huguenot names as, in 1582, Francoise Fresneau, "sieur de la Beaucoursiere" (see P. Thomas, *L'Ile d'Oléron á travers les âges* (Paris, n. d., p. 82); in 1695, Francoise Fresneau. "sieur de Richauderie" (see MS. *Archives de la Charente-Inférieure,* B, 483); in 1749, Francoise Fresneau, "seigneur de la Gatauderie, conseiller secretaire du Roi" (loc. cit.,B, 805). Other Fresneaus are mentioned in the public records of Olèron as mariners (*loc. cit.,* I, 60; B, 83; B. 238) or as married to doctors (*loc. cit.,* B, 705) or minor public officials or clergymen (*loc. cit.,* B, 645; B, 675; I, 32). Some members of the family fled to Protestant havens after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, others remained in France and turned Catholic (*lot. cit.,* B, 940). In England, early in the eighteenth century, refugee Fresneaus are found listed among the Huguenot community of London as "foreign weavers" and "poor wevers" (see *Publications of the Huguenot Society of London,* XIV, 205-226, 245 [1912]. For an account of the fortunes of the Fresneau famliy in America before 1750, see the writer's "Philip Freneau's Father," *Journal of the Rutgers University Library,* II, 46-52 (June, 1939).

stave off the inevitable. He tried to borrow from Huguenot friends, attempted to mortgage wilderness lands in upper New York which had come to him from his father, sent load after load of lumber from his sawmill to urban markets. When he died in 1767, he left his family his small holdings of Monmouth farmland and a debt of thirteen hundred pounds.

3.

Philip Freneau was sixteen when his father died. Tradition tells us that his earliest formal schooling had been in New York, where perhaps he had lived with his cousins, the Scotts, or with another of his father's former mercantile associates.[11] But the first surviving record of his education is contained in the family notebook which states very explicitly that he was placed "on the 14th of February, 1766, with the Reverend Alexander Mitchell, teacher at the Penelopen Latin school," which statement finds corroboration through the fact that the signature of the sixteen-year-old schoolboy is found among the witnesses to the indenture by means of which Aaron Mattison on July 8, 1767, deeded land and a schoolhouse in the area then variously known as Manalapan, Ponolopon, or Penelopen to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Freehold.[12] Certainly, young Philip was a student there until he entered Nassau Hall at Princeton a year later. Certainly also, it must have been under the instruction of Alexander Mitchell, a young

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[11] The MS *Hammell Notebook,* Monmouth County Historical Association, is evidently in error when it says, p. 4, that Freneau resided in New York "with his parents, til he was ten years old," for we have already seen through evidence of *Pierre Fresneau's Letter Book,* the *Monmouth County Deeds,* the ledger of *Rhea & Wickoff Merchants,* plus notations in the family Bible of births and deaths at Mt. Pleasant during the period, that the Fresneaus almost certainly were resident in Monmouth from 1752 to 1769.

[12] The school, situated on ground near the Tennent Church, is first mentioned publicly in an advertisement of December 24, 1766, in the *New-York Journal,* which announced "To the Public": "There is lately opened a Grammar School in Lower Freehold, Monmouth County, East New-Jersey, known by the name of Mattisonia Grammar School, where the learned languages are taught, and Youth qualified to enter any of the American Colleges; or fitted for any public Business; as the Arts and Sciences, and especially the several Branches of Mathematics will also be taught with Accuracy and Care.—The School to be under the Patronage and Inspection of the Rev. Messrs. William Tennent, and Charles M'Knight, and Dr. Nathaniel Scudder, who will be careful that it be always furnished with an able Teacher, and engage frequently to visit it, and examine the Members as to their literary Improvement. All Gentlemen who will favour the Undertaking, may depend on having justice

man just out of Princeton who combined the keeping of school with his own theological studies under the Rev. William Tennent, that the boy found the germs of ideas which were ultimately to lead him into areas of speculation of which his early tutor could not have approved.

What Philip Freneau was as a boy of sixteen can only be inferred from what he became during the next half dozen years.[13] He must have been a slight lad, apparently robust and active, but already of a contemplative and studious nature. He had read in Cicero, Horace, Lucian, Xenophon, and the Greek Testament. He was able to prove by examination his mastery of composition in Latin and English by the time he was accepted as a sophomore at Princeton a year later, on November 8, 1768. The library at his home at Mt. Pleasant is said to have been extensive, and the few volumes which survive from it today do certainly indicate both solidity and breadth. Like most boys of his age, he was familiar with the solemn, moralistic teachings found in *The Works of the Late Reverend Isaac Watts.* The one volume which remains of the family set of *The Complete Work of William Shakespeare* is ragged today with great use and filled with marginal jottings which indicate that it was read carefully. It was Freneau himself who scribbled onto the end papers of his father's copy of *The Spectator* familiar doggerel advising:

> Don't steal this Book My Honest Friend
> For Fear the Gallows will be your end.

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done their Children. The House for the School, furnished in a genteel Manner, is situate in a very healthy Place, and good Neighbourhood, where the Morals of Youth will be in no Danger of being corrupted, and the whole Expence of Boarding and Tuition will not exceed Twenty Pounds. N.B. The above School is in Mr. Tennent's parish." The MS. deed through which Aaron Mattison, in consideration of the sum of two shillings and sixpence, conveyed one acre of land and a schoolhouse to the trustees is among *The Records of the Old Tennent Church* in the Monmouth County Historical Association. Besides the teacher Alexander Mitchell, Charles McKnight [Jr.], (a fellow student, son of one of the patrons, and later a classmate of Freneau's at Princeton) and Philip Fresneau were witnesses to the deed, the two latter probably as among the older students then enrolled. The school apparently continued existence to the eve of the Revolution. W. S. Horner, *This Old Monmouth of Ours* (Freehold, 1932), p. 87, reprints two advertisements for it, dated January, 1772, and October, 1773.

[13] An interesting, entirely fictionized account of the poet as a boy will be found in Emma Gilder Sterne's *Drums of Monmouth* (New York, 1935), a book for young people which, though it distorts historical fact and local topography, presents an imaginative and sympathetic reproduction of a period of Freneau's life for which there are few records.

The evidence of Freneau's juvenile accomplishment points unerringly to the conclusion that his home was one of culture and interest in literature. His mother, who is said to have supervised his earliest education, is remembered as a woman of superior attainments who encouraged her son's love for nature and for books. His father, apparently less stable, but with a lively French wit, was fond of "scribbling verses" on occasional subjects, with the same facile deftness and tint of humor that his son later attained.[14] Unfortunately nothing of Philip Freneau's writing survives before the period of his residence at Princeton, where he was subjected to the hardy, common-sense, Scotch literary instruction of the Rev. John Witherspoon, but the torrent of verses which he wrote then and the mature felicity of many of his college lines were not products of an unpracticed pen. Among his books at home and amid the sympathetic encouragement he must have received there, at the grammar school to which he tramped over the fields and woodlands of Monmouth, and on his own inevitable ramblings through the hills which rise gently from behind the Freneau homestead, to the highlands grown thick with juniper and pine and huckleberry, he was surely led constantly to the composition of lines in imitation of the poets he had learned to love and in celebration of the aspirations with which sensitive schoolboys are always troubled.

At Princeton from 1769 to 1771 his talent for rhyme was given full leash, as he wrote light couplets in which in young fancy he surveyed the world and all its poetic opportunities. He wrote soberly of the misdeeds and retribution of the prophet Jonah. With melancholy assurance of the transience of all worldly things, especially the corruptive rule of tyrants, he contemplated the deceptive grandeur of "The Pyramids of Egypt." Following close in the example of Alexander Pope, he considered the sorrowful fate of Sappho, spurned by the heartless Phaon. Less seriously, he wrote sharp verses in satire of collegiate opponents, and humorously satirical verses in caricature of his country neighbors in New Jersey. There was a sweet, imitative sadness to his best lines, as they expressed the dreamy and inarticulate reachings of a

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[14] See the few MS. verses in *Pierre Fresneau's Letter Book*, most of which are today illegible, but the following of which are fair samples:

> Behold the poor the frail remains
> Of sickness care and studious pains
> The mind in humble posture waits
> A Suppliant at truths sacred Gates
> To find some Gleams of light appear
> And he that gave it sees it here.

young man for something to which he found no words adequate. He sang most often in the pensive mood of his poetical masters of eighteenth-century England, of tombs, and tears, of fair maidens who must die, of fame and loveliness that must inevitably fade, and of the common earthly end which men of all degrees must share. He sang most enthusiastically when he turned his song to the future, the glory, and the opportunity for freedom of all men in America.

It must have been at Princeton that Philip Freneau decided that, whatever else he must be, he would be a poet. He would be a poet with the fine vision and the techniques of the masters of English verse whom he studied and imitated so lovingly, but he would be—beyond this—a poet of America, with a large, new vision which would take in all the large, new land. The discovery, the development, the expansion of America was already a theme which absorbed him. He composed a great, sweeping, idealistic commencement-day poem on *The Rising Glory of America.* He wrote idyllically of "The American Village" and began a series of "Pictures of Columbus" which would dramatically detail the epic adventures of the brave Genoese. On leaving Princeton, he taught school and, obedient to his dead father's wish, he studied theology, but his heart was not in either. These things were secondary to his great and consuming desire—to be a poet.

As a poet, the outlines of his theme were already clearly delineated. The theme was liberty—that the spread of liberty rather than the accumulation of wealth should be the development of the new world. It was an old theme, taken over and applied to America from the great poets, from Milton, Pope, Goldsmith, Thomson, and the rest. Ignorance, greed, tyranny of any sort—these were the giants which young Freneau set out boldly to slay, and with weapons sharpened by his study of the literary conventions of England. He was disappointed that the verse which he offered his American countrymen was not well received, that it was "damn'd by all good and judicious judges." He hid his disappointment, as young men must, with sharp and self-conscious remarks on the lack of taste among his contemporaries. He wished he might be in England, where he was sure critics would be more understanding and more kind.

Freneau, in short, on leaving Princeton was a young man with his head high in the clouds. His mind teemed with half-formed notions of poems he would write, richly imaged in imitation of poems he had read. The quiet of the Monmouth countryside had sheltered him, and

his three years at college had given him little opportunity to know anything at first hand of men and the ways of practical men. He was educated, ambitious, and filled with a softly yearning desire to place his poetry at the service of all men. We recognize him today as optimistically naïve and fitted for nothing—except to dream of being a poet.

4.

Freneau was twenty-three, four years out of college and still groping for a place which would afford him security for writing poetry, when revolution broke over America. His mother had married again, and there was apparently no place in the Monmouth household of Major James Kearney for a stepson too well educated for work on a farm, too poorly trained for anything else. Freneau had tried studying theology, had contemplated medicine, had not liked school-teaching, is reported to have dabbled in law. Restlessly uncertain of what road to take toward livelihood, he is said to have shipped as a common sailor on a vessel at sea. One suspects that he may have been engaged as clerk or supercargo, with one of his father's former commercial associates in New York. Whatever he did, undoubtedly, like his own later "Highland Sawney,"

> Dejectedly he walked along
> His noodle meditating song.

The war clouds which gathered over America cast heavy shadows over whatever opportunities he might have had for a career in literature. Who had time now for pretty lines, when countrymen were being shot down at Concord, when Boston was besieged by English troops? Making what he could of the situation, insofar as it seemed to offer contemporary example of the kind of tyranny which English poets had traditionally opposed, Freneau wrote satirically of the heavy-handed activities of General Gage and his troops in New England. Poem after poem poured from the young man's pen in 1775, pert poems which asserted American rights and held British soldiery to impious ridicule, angry poems at injustice done to Englishmen in America, lilting songs which could be sung by patriots as they marched in torch-lit processions about Liberty Poles. Freneau wrote as a colonial who protested the usurpation of rights which were as much his countrymen's due as they were of any true-born Englishman. "O Britain come, and if you

can, relent," was his theme. He looked forward to the time when "war's red lamp [would] cease to burn," and "Britannia rule our hearts again."

Like most American colonials at that time, Freneau in 1775 said nothing of independence. It was as an Englishman in defense of traditional English liberties that he took up his weapons of satire—weapons which were in no sense distinctively American. He wrote as a lesser Pope might have written, or a Churchill, or a colonial Jonathan Swift, in the traditional manner of all brusque and independent English men of letters. He wrote doggedly in defense of an America in which men might find freedom. And then, attacked bitterly by those who did not quite agree with him, Freneau suddenly left America on the eve of the Declaration of Independence.

It was in no sense a running away from war or participation in war, in spite of the poet's later, self-conscious suggestion that, "being averse to enter the army & be knock'd on the head," he had left America to follow the sea. But even if it had been that, Freneau's departure for the Caribbean and two idly poetic years on the quiet tropic island of St. Croix was, at best, a running away from the mundane distractions of those turbulent American times which left men with no leisure for or appreciation of poetry such as young Freneau wanted to write. He was running, too, from his own distraction in the blood-warming events of those times. He was running toward poetry, and to the calm in which he might perhaps think through the tangle of conflicting allegiance in which he was enmeshed.

His problem was personal, and it envolved his career as a man of letters. His young and aspiring allegiance had been given without reserve to the poets of England and to the brave songs they had sung of human liberty. Now, the armies of England seemed to threaten those same liberties, to an extent which seemed intolerable to a young man who took seriously what English poets had taught him. Pope had declared for freedom, Goldsmith had called on right-thinking men to reinstate old liberties, Thomson had celebrated the possibilities of personal freedom in the quiet of simple living, Addison's *Cato* personified ideals of unyielding resistance to tyranny, and Milton had worn his life away in the struggle for human rights. Freneau was too sincere and too loyal to cast these poets behind him. If he did, there would be nothing left for him, because they formed the whole essential backbone of his own poetical existence. But they were English, and their heart-raising words were given the lie by the actions of red-coated soldiers

whose muskets were turned on liberty-loving colonials. There was no opportunity in war-torn America for a confused young poet to think these problems through.

So, for two years, until July, 1778, Freneau remained far removed from the increasingly urgent clamors of war in America. He experimented with descriptive verse which would catch the lush splendors of the tropics, the "drowsy pelican," the guava, the pawpaw, and the pomegranate. He fumbled through a philosophical poem which pondered the immortality of death. He wrote humorously of an island wedding which turned bacchanalian. For two years he wandered through the southern seas, on voyages of which his fragmentary notebooks supply only the most unsatisfactory hints. It was probably in Bermuda, in the spring of 1778, that he first received news of Monmouth which sped him homeward, news of approaching armies and of the threatened desolation of his family lands. When he had left America, war had been an isolated thing, far removed, in Boston miles away. Now it was pressing toward the homeland and the people he knew and loved best.

The vessel on which he secured passage for America was overhauled and taken captive by a British privateer off the Carolina coast, but Freneau—apparently released as a noncombatant—was set ashore at Shrewsbury on July 9, five miles from home. But what scenes of plunder met his eyes as he made his way through the roads of Monmouth toward Mt. Pleasant! War suddenly became a reality as he viewed the ruin left by the British army which had retreated over these lands after the Battle of Monmouth two weeks before. "From every mouth," he said, "some doleful tale I hear"—tales of brothers or husbands slain, of families fleeing in terror before the onrushing army. Buildings had been burned to the ground—Benjamin Covenhoven's, Garret Vandeveer's, George Walkin's, and a half dozen others. Fields of young corn had been destroyed. Horses had been stolen, and milk cows driven out of pasture. Beds, bedding, household articles of every kind had been scattered over the countryside as soldiers hurriedly looted for everything of value which they could carry with them. Even General Clinton himself had seemed to countenance wholesale pillage. One of his officers was overheard to remark that the country could not be conquered until every rebel, man, woman, and child, had been murdered, and their homes burned to the ground.[15]

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[15] *New Jersey Archives,* 2 ser., II, 233-234.

The reality of war came suddenly and brutally home to the young poet. His own family—his mother and his sisters—had been through it all, witnessing the terrible days of the battle and its devastating aftermath. They were perhaps even present when that Hessian bayonet slashed through Agnes Fresneau's portrait, to leave the gash through her breast to which members of the family point today with pride. But there could have been no pride then in the tight-lipped young man, returned after two years of irresponsible wandering, only anger and a a hard-clinched vow of revenge. "Pests of mankind," he said, "remembrance shall recall . . . these horrors."

5.

From this time forward, the whole direction of Freneau's life and artistic purpose changed. Dreamy poetic promise was put behind him as he hardened suddenly to flint from which sparks of intense, patriotic determination flew among his countrymen. The languorous tropics and the vague, idealistic gropings of immaturity were irretrievably of the past as he lashed out now bitterly against the miscreant monsters who overran his land. Freneau's sudden, almost hysterical reaction to what he found of war and the results of war in Monmouth was perhaps the more bitter because he knew that it cut him unequivocally from the poetic career to which he had devoted so many careful years in preparation. He was driven now with purpose which made forever impossible the phantom wanderings which had been so pleasantly and personally rewarding. No more for him the unfathomable, dark regions of speculation. Hot surges of anger urged him on now, anger at the situation in which he, a poet, hapless found himself, but most bitterly at the cause of that situation.

For all the rest of his life, Freneau was bound by his anger and by his hatred for England and all influences of England. The bonds were his patriotism, his love of his despoiled Monmouth homeland, and his loyalty to deep-abiding ideals of freedom for all men. Seldom again was the poet within him to break through to expression. Never could he explore again the measureless depths which had lured him as a younger man. The American Revolution, as he first saw it in Monmouth, effectively numbed much of the conventionally poetic aspiration in Freneau. His sensitive, artistic nature was wounded beyond healing, so that his vision became circumscribed, distorted, and his talent for rhyming became a weapon with which to chastise those responsible for the wound.

The results of this change were to be far-reaching and long-lasting, and they help explain many of the retreats and failures of Freneau's subsequent career. The immediate active results are well known—his enlistment in the New Jersey militia two weeks after his arrival in Monmouth, his tours of duty as coast guardsman along the Jersey shore, his expeditions as a privateer braving British-infested waters to bring supplies from the Indies to patriot armies, his share in the capture of the richly laden brig, *Britannia,* his own capture and incarceration aboard a prison-ship, and, of most lasting memory, his participation as editor and propagandist in the bitter paper wars which confused the last years of the Revolution. His pen sputtered angrily, when in 1780, convalescent at Mt. Pleasant from his experiences as a captive, he let fly his sharpest, venom-pointed poetical arrows at the "hell-hounds" who threatened his native land. *The British Prison-Ship,* as he wrote it then amid the quiet of his family home in Monmouth, is as bitter and as hate-filled a poem as America ever produced. For years thereafter he wrote other poems of much the same kind, without respite, bitterly, tauntingly—proud hymns of victory and songs of encouragement, until he became famous as "The Poet of the American Revolution."

Such activities were perhaps to be expected of a young man, as part of his personal contribution to the emergency in which his country found itself. They were patriotic offerings, different from those of thousands of other patriotic young men only as Freneau's talents were different. But what really set Freneau apart from most of his contemporaries was that his anger did not die when the war ended. The entire course of his life was disturbed by his fierce determination to eradicate forever all British influence from America. His conception of independence extended to encompass not only the breaking of political ties, but the severance of every social and cultural link which bound the two countries. Hatred of England, thus bred of his experience of war in Monmouth, was to color the rest of Freneau's life and his literary production. It was to make him oppose the use of a likeness of George Washington on American coins, because this was a monarchial, therefore a British and a bad custom. It made him seem queer as an older man because he insisted on wearing only clothes which had been made in America. It made him revile Washington Irving for seeming to seek literary favor abroad. It led him to harsh quarrels and to petty bickerings, even with men like John Adams and Alexander Hamilton when their policies seemed to be leading the United States back toward

friendship with England. It also led Freneau in his verse to an Americanism which seemed crude and homespun to many of his contemporaries when he wrote "The Virtue of Tobacco," "The Drunken Soldier, "or "The Jug of Rum." So intense become his exasperation when the new country seemed to turn irresolutely back toward importation of English customs that he broke out impatiently:

> Can we ever be thought to have learning or grace
> Unless it be sent from that damnable place.

Freneau was short-sighted, perhaps bigoted, certainly narrowed by prejudice as he allowed what we today might call his cultural isolationism to cut him off from the production of the kind of poetry his countrymen might find acceptable. But no, he was an American, who prided himself that he thought what he pleased, and wrote what he thought. He had no patience with other American poets who cheapened themselves by imitation of popular English measures. When Scott, Tom Moore, and Robert Burns became the rage among native readers, Freneau continued to write as he had learned as an American to write—lines which had purpose beyond pleasure, which hammered home old-fashioned doctrines of liberty and independence and the right of all men to happiness. His theme remained constant, perhaps became tiresome. But it was his own, and American. A half-century before Thoreau, he called for simplicity in living and independence in action. He anticipated Emerson in insisting on reliance upon that which was within a man, on full utilization of the native. He became provincial in the worst—or the best—sense, and not before Whitman did this country find a poet who saw more optimistically and more devotedly the possibilities of singing of democratic America.

6.

When the Revolution ended, Freneau went again to sea, perhaps in an attempt to recapture again in quiet the poetic vision of his earlier years, perhaps—as more matter of fact local tradition has it—in order to prove to his Forman neighbors in Monmouth that he could settle to some steady occupation which would warrant his marrying into their family. He sailed for almost seven years up and down the Atlantic coast, carrying cargo from New York to Charleston or Savannah, never very successful as a seaman and anxious to be back in Monmouth with his fiancée:

From bar to bar, from cape to cape I stray,
From you still absent, still too far away:
What shall repay me for these weeks of pain,
These weeks of absence on this restless main?[16]

As weeks of absence stretched to months and years, he became unhappily restless:

Yet still in hopes of April showers
And breezes moist with morning dew,
I pass the lingering lazy hours
Reflecting on the spring—and you.[17]

There is the story of the old coat which the poet wore at sea, "thro' Frost, snow, sunshine, puppies & disaster" and of the sport which Eleanor Forman and her friend Fanny Ledyard had with the coat when Freneau finally returned to Monmouth for his wedding. It was, he said, a very honest coat, which had been with him some seven years, had been used to stop holes in broken window panes at sea, had sheltered him from wintry blasts, had even served lady travelers for protection. In it he had "fought, scratch'd, squabbled, scribbled verse and prose." Now it was desecrated by the young ladies of Monmouth as they "scollop'd out the tail" with shears, so that the bridegroom would have to buy a new and more fashionable garment. Freneau pretended great dismay as he celebrated the occasion with burlesque stanzas. So little of the playful, intimate details of Freneau's life have come down to us that this incident of his return to Monmouth in the spring of 1790 seems particularly worth preserving.[18]

At length, at the age of thirty-eight, Philip Freneau was married to Eleanor Forman, on April 15, 1790, in her father's house at Middletown Point, by Justice of Peace Hendrick Hendrickson. The couple lived until August of that year at Locust Grove, the Freneau homestead at Mt. Pleasant, and then moved to New York, where the poet became editor of the *Daily Advertiser* until he went a year later to Philadelphia, there to thrust himself into the midst of acrimonious party warfare as

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[16] "Lines Written at Sea, Addressed to Miss ————, New Jersey," *New York Daily Advertiser,* April 15, 1789.

[17] "Stanzas Written at Baltimore, in Maryland, January, 1789," *Freeman's Journal,* January 29, 1789.

[18] See "Lines Addressed to Some Young Ladies, Who Were Detected in Attempting to Cut Pieces from an Old Great Coat," dated March 5, 1790, and found in an undated (ca. 1833) clipping from the *Monmouth Inquirer* attributed to the "late Philip Freneau." The poem is printed in full in *That Rascal Freneau,* pp. 167-168.

editor of the *National Gazette* with such intensity and with such devotion to republican principles that Washington called him "that rascal, Freneau," though Jefferson insisted that he saved our constitution when it was "galloping fast into monarchy."

The inevitable failure of so liberal a publication as the *National Gazette* brought Freneau again to Monmouth, where he set up a printing shop in an out-building at Locust Grove. There he conducted the first bookshop in the county,[19] produced the first almanac, and printed, until lack of local backing made the undertaking seem impractical, the first newspaper, the *Jersey Chronicle*. With two small daughters, the Freneaus settled again at the old homestead, endeavoring, said Mrs.

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[19] As indication of the contents of a country bookstore in Monmouth at the end of the eighteenth century, the following list of volumes "just received from Philadelphia: and for sale at this Printing office," which appeared in the *Jersey Chronicle*, September 12, 1795, is significant:

A Collection of Treaties between America & Several Nations in Europe, with a copious appendix.
Blair's Sentimental Beauties.
Johnson's Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia.
The Cavern of Death: a moral tale.
[Soame] Jenyns's View of the Interal Evidence of the Christian Religion.
A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times: By Richard Brothers . . .
The Centaur Not Fabulous; in six letters to a Friend by Doctor [Edward] Young.
Poems by William Cowper, Esqr. of the Inner Temple.
Goldsmith's Essays and Poems.
[Patrick] Brydone's Tour through Sicily and Malta.
Jenyns's Lectures.
[Henry MacKenzie's] The Man of Feeling.
The Juvenile Miscellany, in prose and verse.
[William Rufus Chetwood's] Voyages and Adventures of Capt. R. Boyle.
The American Remembrancer . . .
Mc'Euen on the Scriptural Types.
[Luigo] Cornara on Health.
DeLolme on the British Constitution.
[David] Humphrey's Poems.
[Hugh] Blair's Sermons.
Throckmorton's Stranger's Assistant.
History of the Bible.
[Isaac] Watt's Poems and Hymns.
Freneau's Poems, &c.

The MS. *Day Book of Francis and Robert Bailey*, printers and booksellers in Philadelphia, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, lists three copies of *The Cavern of Death* and six of *The American Remembrancer* sent to Freneau at Mt. Pleasant, but one hunded copies of Richard Brothers's popular and eccentric two-volume religious work on *A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times*. Monmouth, like the rest of the country, apparently preferred serious to frivolous reading.

Freneau, "to make ourselves as independent of the world as possible and let our minds furnish us with that pleasure which too many of us go in search of abroad." There the poet meant, he told his former college-mate, James Madison, to spend the rest of his days. He was forty-three, and for almost twenty years had been fighting with his pen for realization of ideals to which events Monmouth had inspired him.

He met with his neighbors at Major Thomas Hunn's tavern at Mt. Pleasant, or at that of his relative, Denis Forman, at Middletown Point, there to share a friendly glass and to discuss political affairs. He was active in the formation of the Middletown Point Society which met for the purpose of offering opportunity for the expression of local opinion on national affairs. As a solid man of the community, he was elected secretary of a committee drawn from the townships of Middletown Point and Freehold, instructed to prepare resolutions to Congress on the attitude of Monmouth citizens toward relations between England and America.[20]

Those were intense days in Monmouth. Citizens participated freely in discussion of each new development of the new United States. And those were days of fervent patriotic celebrations. On the Fourth of July, of 1795, "a number of respectable inhabitants assembled at 11 A.M. at the house of Major Thomas Hunn, in Mount Pleasant; as also Capt. Schenck's company of Light Infantry, at the same place, where an elegant dinner was provided." Mr. Peter Smyth was appointed president of the occasion and presided over toasts which were offered for the "Peace and Unanimity of America." "Let Monarchy be buried in eternal oblivion," said one celebrant. "May all nations become independent of kings," replied another. So the toasts followed in order: "Destruction to all despotic tyrants"; "May slavery be abolished forever"; "May the brave sons of America never suffer the key to be turned in the door of government"; and, finally, "May the pride of Britain fall, like Lucifer, never to rise again." These were the same brave and chauvinistic sentiments for which Freneau fought, and which he now dispersed among his Monmouth countrymen in the *Jersey Chronicle*. On this July 4th of 1795, he was in his element. At each toast the

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[20] Chairman of the committee was Col. Asher Holmes, under whom Freneau had served during the Revolution. The resolutions were published in the *Jersey Chronicle,* August 28, 1795, p. 154. For the Middletown Point Society, see *loc. cit.,* June 6, 20, August 8, September 19, November 14, 1795.

infantry performed, "the platoon firing with the greatest dexterity and exactness." Eight hours later, at seven in the evening, the celebration was over. "Greatest harmony and good humour prevailed," and "the observation of the day was concluded with the utmost unanimity, sobriety, and good order."[21]

Other celebrations were held throughout the county. At Middletown Point "Captain Conover's company of light horse attended at the house of Mr. Denise Forman, with a considerable number of other citizens, in honour of the Day, where after one discharge from a field piece, an animated oration [which Freneau printed in the *Jersey Chronicle* two weeks later] was delivered by the Rev. William Hobrow." Citizens responded "with every demonstration of joy suitable to the occasion." They sang Freneau's popular "Hymn to Liberty," which began with the stirring words, "God save the rights of man." Fifteen rounds of artillery were discharged, after which "a large company sat down to an elegant dinner" presided over by Peter Schenck. When the Republic of France was toasted, three cheers filled the house. "The Liberty of the Press" brought three cheers again. But a gallant toast to "The American Fair" brought *five* enthusiastic cheers from the company. Nevertheless, "the festive scene was conducted with utmost decorum and the company broke up at an early hour and returned to their respective homes." In Freehold, Robert Laird, innkeeper at Monmouth Court House, entertained a "respectable number of gentlemen from the vicinity" and Captain Hay's company of artillery from Allentown, at a celebration at which hearty toasts were drunk, again to the accompaniment of roaring cannons.[22]

The taverns of Monmouth were both clubs and forums. And it was undoubtedly against the background of these tavern meetings that Freneau later projected his best known and most effective series of essays, when as "Robert Slender" he lent the weight of his pen to the political campaigns which led to the election of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States. "Never," he told his Monmouth neighbors, "was there a time more interesting than the present"; never had mankind been more united in emancipating itself from the shackles of despotism. But then, after two years' residence, Freneau left Monmouth again, to continue assertion of democratic convictions in New York as editor of the short-lived *Time-Piece, and Literary Companion.*

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[21] *Jersey Chronicle,* July 11, 1795, p. 93.
[22] *Ibid.*

Again he was too forthright in saying exactly what he wanted to say, and too uncompromising, with the result that hardly more than a year later he was back at Locust Grove, to write—and in the face of Congress's new Sedition Law—the brilliantly provocative essays which pretended to be from the pen of the rustic "Robert Slender."

Monmouth may well point with pride to the shady acres at Mt. Pleasant where its poet wrote these papers. Beneath a surface of naïve good humor, they penetrate unerringly to derelictions of those whom Freneau considered enemies to the democratic way of life. The essays of "Robert Slender" created a new and an American genre, the device of the simple, country observer who knows nothing of events except what he reads in the newspaper which some traveler has left in his tavern, but who, through his ingenuous comment, cuts through all pretense of dialectic straight to the heart of the matter under discussion. These essays, together with the bitter and hate-filled poem, *The British Prison-Ship,* which Freneau had written during the Revolution, are, except for a handful of lyrics, among the best remembered of Freneau's writings. They both were written at Locust Grove, in Mt. Pleasant, in Monmouth County, one at the beginning, the other at the end of the poet's active career. During the twenty-odd years which separate them, Freneau had thrown himself recklessly into national affairs, hammering his intense convictions, distorted to simplicity, to his American countrymen. He had been so right, so uncompromising, so tactless that he was driven back to Monmouth a failure, and without great honor in his own county.

7.

It is perhaps only natural that Monmouth in 1800 did not receive her poet with open arms. There was some talk, it is true, among some of his neighbors, of sending him to the Legislature, but he would have none of it, explaining that he had taken oath "never to meddle again with the public or their business." It is even natural that he should have been accepted in Monmouth during the next thirty years as an eccentric and not very successful neighbor-farmer, who sometimes disappeared on voyages at sea for months at a time, and about whom gathered a series of traditions, some of which, in the manner of country traditions, were not entirely to his credit.

When he returned to Monmouth at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Freneau was to some large extent an embittered and a disappointed man, who at fifty felt that his career was behind him, that

the sacrifices he had so gratuitously made had apparently gone for nothing. Penniless, except for the meager income from his farmlands, he nevertheless refused the sinecure of a government position under Jefferson's new administration, though many friends interceded in his behalf. He went to Charleston to visit his younger brother Peter, long well established there, and after some delay found occasional employment as master of trading vessels carrying wine from the Azores or corn and lumber up the Atlantic coast.[23] He supervised a collected edition of his poems in 1809 in order to help the widow of an old publisher friend in Philadelphia. "He was a small man," this same lady remembered, "very gentlemanlike in his manners, very entertaining in his conversation, and withal a great favorite with the ladies."[24]

During the War of 1812, Freneau again wrote patriotic poems, to inspire his countrymen to new efforts against the old enemy. But he was now the "veteran poet" whose writings were old-fashioned in idea and phraseology, and who made small impact upon his modern contemporaries who stared at him curiously when he visited New York in smallclothes and cocked hat, and with his own graying hair tied neatly behind. A final edition of his works in 1815 did not sell well at all: a "strange manoeuvering" of partisan readers who objected to his still ardent republicanism deprived him, he complained, of any profit from the venture. When he gathered together another lot of poems in 1822, he could find no publisher willing to risk the venture.

There are few records of Freneau's last years in Monmouth. He lived quietly among his books and papers, an indifferent farmer, but beloved of his family, remembering old times and puttering over old poems. Sometimes he wrote new verses, but the themes were those which had occupied him for half a century. "My walks," he confided to James Madison, "have been confined . . . to the neighborhood of the Neversink hills, and to some hereditary old trees, and on some fields I well recollect for sixty years." It must have been to the hills of Neversink that he turned his tired eyes now again in contemplation of the inscrutable ways in which Nature's God allowed man to discover his own destiny. Years before, in 1791, he had written a poem to those

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[23] Recent investigations by Dr. Philip Marsh have extended the period of Freneau's occupation at sea by several years through the discovery of a shipping notice in the *Columbian Museum & Savannah Advertiser,* July 10, 1809, of the arrival of the schooner *Polly,* captained by Freneau, from St. Bartholomews, in that port on that date.

[24] Quoted in R. W. Griswold, "Philip Freneau, the Poet of the Revolution," *Graham's Magazine,* XLVII, 197 (Sept., 1855).

hills, a lyric of compelling power, whose lines may well have come back to him now:

These Hills the pride of all the coast,
To mighty distance seen,
With aspect bold and rugged brow,
That shade the neighbouring main:
These heights, for solitude design'd,
This rude, resounding shore—
These vales impervious to the wind,
Tall oaks, that to the tempest bend,
Half Druid, I adore.

. . .

Proud heights! with pain so often seen,
(With joy beheld once more)
On your firm base I take my stand,
Tenacious of the shore:—
Let those who pant for wealth or fame
Pursue the watery road;—
Soft sleep and ease, blest days and nights,
And health, attend these favourite heights,
Retirement's blest abode!

And so Freneau lived quietly in retirement. His oldest daughters married and moved away.[25] His aged mother died and was buried in the family plot at Locust Grove.[26] Little by little, he sold one portion after another of the family lands at Mt. Pleasant, until in 1818 a fire destroyed the old house and he moved to a farmhouse near Freehold which had belonged to his wife's family. Though the old house at Mt. Pleasant was rebuilt and used for several years as an occasional residence by the poet's sons-in-law, he himself does not seem to have lived there

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[25] Notices of the marriages of Freneau's daughters are found in the Trenton *True American,* December 23, 1816, the New Brunswick *Fredonian,* and the New Brunswick *Times,* December 26, 1816, as follows: "Married, on Monday evening the 25th ult. by the Rev. John Croes, Junr. Mr. Edward Leadbeater, Merchant of New York, to Miss Agnes W. Freneau, daughter of Philip Freneau, Esq. of Monmouth County. And, on Monday evening the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. John Hammell, Merchant of New York, to Miss Helena D. Freneau, daughter of the above named, and of the county before mentioned." The two younger daughters, Catherine and Margaret, remained unmarried.

[26] Agnes Watson Freneau Kearny's death is recorded in the family Bible: "Died on the 18th of October, 1817, Agnes Kearny, in her ninety-first year, born of Richard and Margaret Watson in the year 1727, April the twenty-third. She survived her first husband, Pierre Freneau, fifty years and one day; her second, James Kearny nearly forty-five years. She was interred in Locust Grove, the family burying-ground, on the nineteenth of October. Her funeral sermon preached by Mr. Dubois from the words in Rev. chap. 14th. verse 13."

after the fire which destroyed so many of his books and papers. As he drew rough notes for a mortgage on part of his property, Freneau scribbled the following melancholy philosophy onto a blank leaf of the volume which he used for a notebook:

> He that buys land buys many stones,
> He that buys beef buys many bones,
> He that buys eggs buys many shells,
> But he that buys good ale buys nothing else.[27]

But Freneau's last years in Monmouth were not completely saddened by the threat of poverty which settled over him. Local tradition

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[27] MS. note on the rear fly-leaf of Freneau's copy of *Miscellanies for Sentimentalists* (Philadelphia, 1778) in the Rutgers University Library. The history of the mortgaging and sale of Freneau lands is told in part in a series of documents found in the Monmouth County Courthouse: on August 28, 1805, Freneau received deed to lands at Mt. Pleasant from his mother who had inherited them under his father's will (*Deeds*, H2, 331); one day later he mortgaged the land to Thomas Gardner for $300 (*Mortgages*, E. 27); on August 15, 1808, Freneau, his wife, and his mother sold a plot of land at Mt. Pleasant to Richard Hartshorne and Holmes Van Mater for $50 (*Deeds*, L2, 412). On September 26, 1808, Freneau repurchased for 5 shillings, fifty-five acres which he had sold on March 23, 1797, to his brother-in-law, John S. Hunn (*Deeds*, L, 336; R, 448); on May 14, 1812 Freneau, his wife, and his mother sold two acres and 28 links of this land at Mt. Pleasant to Samuel Ellison (*Deeds*, X, 251); on March 23, 1813, they mortgaged fifty-three acres to William Crawford for $200, payable on bond of $400 (*Mortgages*, E, 341); on April 1, 1815, they sold land at Mt. Pleasant to Henry Van Brunt Schenck for $225.25 (*Deeds*, Y, 583), another tract to Titus Schanck for $250 (*Deeds*, Y, 520), and five acres to James Ellison (*Deeds*, Y, 315); on August 28, 1815, Freneau mortgaged 32½ acres to John Kearny for $250 (*Mortgages*, E, 509). On October 14, 1823, a writ from the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey to Richard Lloyd, Sheriff of Monmouth County, ordered that land conveyed to Philip Freneau by his mother in 1805 be offered for sale to satisfy the mortgage given by Freneau in that year to Thomas Gardner (*Deeds*, H2, 331). The sheriff's sale took place on January 5, 1824, at the house of William Johnson as advertised in the Trenton *Federalist*, December 1, 1823; at this sale John Crawford, bidding through "his friend Catherine Freneau" (the poet's daughter), acquired the land. On April 27, 1829, Eleanor Freneau was deeded all lands formerly belonging to her Forman brother (*Deeds*, V3, 180); on June 16, 1829, Freneau and his wife sold one parcel of these lands to De La Fayette Schenck (*Deeds*, T2, 11); on February 10, 1830, they sold land at Middletown Point to Thomas Beedle (*Deeds*, T2, 461); on November 22, 1830, they sold lots in Perth Amboy which they had inherited from the Formans to Obadiah Herbert (see MS. deed, New Jersey Historical Society); on May 17, 1832, they sold twenty-two acres at Mt. Pleasant which they had received as heirs of Freneau's sister Mary, to Holmes Van Mater (*Deeds*, A3, 38). After Freneau's death, his wife and daughters sold their lands at Mt. Pleasant to Nicholas Cottrell (*Deeds*, M3, 38) and their lands near Freehold to John Buck (*Deeds*, V3, 181, 187, 189).

recalls him going from house to house as a tinker, mending old clocks and doing odd jobs of repair. Local records show that he worked on county roads in order to pay his taxes. But his pen, he said, could not be entirely idle and "for amusement now and then I had recourse to my old habit of scribbling verses." Even as a man of seventy he sent his writings to the newspapers, in Trenton or New Brunswick or New York. They were gently ironic now, rather than bitter, and often filled with nostalgia for days long past, but with an undercurrent of mellowed acceptance of what life had dealt him. He corresponded with old friends. Occasionally he still crossed over to New York, where he was pointed out as a strange old man as eccentric in opinion as in conduct. He died on the evening of December 18, 1832, at the age of eighty, caught in a snowstorm as he made his way from Freehold over the fields toward his home a mile and a half away. He was buried beneath the "old ancestral trees" at Locust Grove,[28] on a hilltop which overlooks the rolling fields on which half a century before he had first viewed the ravages of war which had crystalized his vision of a free America.

Monmouth has not remembered Philip Freneau or the gift of vision which she supplied him. His verses have too often been forgotten and his services to his country twisted and turned, even by his own neighbors, until each impulsive action has been made to seem political opportunism. Freneau lived to watch a new nation grow to life, and he contributed a poet's share to its development. During his last years in Monmouth, it must have seemed to him a part of the "great plan" of the God of Nature to whom he had given life-long devotion that his own personal dream of poetic glory had been put aside on that July day in 1778, to make room for a greater and unselfish vision of freedom for all men in a land truly free. Today, when the necessity for battling for the principles for which he battled is still with us, it is fitting that Monmouth, and with her all of America, remember that the little monument above the poet's grave at Mt. Pleasant is only a very small and woefully inadequate reminder of the greater monument of true-hearted devotion contained in the life and the writings of Philip Freneau.

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[28] The poet's daughter Catherine recorded his death in a notebook which she kept for many years and which is now in the Rutgers University Library; and again in the family Bible "My dear Father was buried by his own particular request in the Locust Grove near his beloved mother, on Friday afternoon the 21st of December 1832."

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "Monmouth County Historical Association," founded in the year 1898, and incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey in the year 1899, the sum of . . . . Dollars.

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